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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography lists articles about educational issues that were published in Japanese periodicals from January through March 1990. The vast majority of articles are taken from the "Japan Times," "Daily Yomiuri," "Mainichi Daily," and "Asahi Evening." However, articles are also taken from "USA Today," "Time," "Newsweek," "Asian Wall Street Journal," "Far Eastern Economic Review," and "International Herald Tribune." The entries are arranged in alphabetical sections by article title or author name. The majority focus on events, trends and developments relating to educational programs, schools, and students in Japan. Articles about the United States, China, Great Britain, and other nations tend to deal with issues relating to Japan, Japanese students, ethnic populations in these countries, comparisons of educational systems, and areas in these countries with high Japanese populations. Following the alphabetical entries are articles beginning with numbers. An index listing titles and subjects is provided. (SD)

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EDUCATION - AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CURRENT ISSUES JANUARY - MARCH, 1990

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EDUCATION - AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CURRENT ISSUES
January - March, 1990

Prepared by David Wardell
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A

"Abe to Propose Japanese School for Moscow," Daily Yomiuri, 12 January 1990, p. 1.

Shintaro Abe, a member of the Japanese Diet, has proposed construction of a Japanese language school in Moscow. His plan calls for students from the Soviet Union and other East European countries to study at what he hopes will become an Asian studies center.

Abbott, J. (1990). "Reading Comprehension Influenced by Culture," Daily Yomiuri, 8 February, p. 7.

Abbott reviews S. Kathleen Kitao's Reading, Schema Theory and Second Language Learners (Eichosha Shinsha Co., Ltd., 1989) which was originally written as a Ph.D. dissertation at Doshisha Women's College. Schema theory postulates that when we read a story from an unfamiliar culture, our memory of it over time changes to fit our own culture. Therefore, readers make predictions about what will come next based on their perception of the world filtered through their own cultural lenses. The purpose of Kitao's study is to look at what influence content schemata have on reading comprehension by nonnative speakers.

"A Black Will Lead Harvard Law Review," International Herald Tribune, 7 February 1990, p. 5.

Student editors of the Harvard Law Review have elected the first black president in its 104-year history. The post is considered the highest student position at Harvard Law School. Barack Obama succeeds Peter Yu, the reviews's first Asian-American president. The first female president was elected in 1977.

"Actor Perfects English for TV," Daily Yomiuri, 23 February 1990, p. 3.

Saisuke Ryu, a Japanese actor who stars in the movie "Ginger Tree," prepared for his role by undergoing one month of intensive instruction in spoken English in Britain.

Adachi, D. (1990). "One-Week Camp to Simulate Japan," Japan Times, 30 January, p. 2.

The Japan-American Society for the state of Washington, which was established in 1923 to promote mutual understanding between the two nations, will sponsor a summer camp near Seattle where high school students will be able to study the Japanese language and Japanese culture. Two one-week sessions for 50 students will be held in August. The students will be immersed in an environment structured to be as similar to Japan as possible. All classes will be taught in Japanese, along with daily language lessons. Everything from signs to currency and food will be Japanese. Susan Mochizuki, the director of this program is a third-generation Japanese-American who graduated from Yale, where she majored in Japanese studies, and who received an MBA from Temple University.

"Agency to Replace Khmer Dictionary," Daily Yomiuri, 9 February 1990, p. 2.

The Tokyo-based Sotoshu Volunteer Association has reissued a Khmer dictionary in response to a request by the Education Ministry of the Phnom Penh government. Due to the Pol Pot regime's policy of book-burning and the subsequent civil war, most of the nation's education and reference books were lost. The current dictionary is based on an edition issued in 1967 which was saved by a Cambodian woman who brought it with her when she came to live in Japan. The original dictionary was compiled over a 23-year period beginning in 1915 by the members of an institution on Buddhist studies in Phonom Penh. This was the first reference book to succeed in standardizing Khmer grammar and spelling.

Alexander, D. (1990). "An Edifice of the Mind," Daily Yomiuri, 15 February, p. 11.

This is an abridged version of Daniel Alexander's essay which won first prize in the U.S. section of the ninth annual Japan-U.S. Student Essay Contest. This contest is sponsored in part by the International Education Council of Japan. Alexander is a student at Harvard University.

"Alternative Licensing," Daily Yomiuri, 8 February 1990, p. 7.

The Board of Professional Teaching Standards, a 63-member, privately funded organization, has proposed a new national teaching certificate for U.S. educators. The test--which has yet to be developed--would not be a license to teach (an area of individual state control) but rather a credential above and beyond a license. Both the National Education Association and the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education object to the plan unless it is limited to those who have earned an education degree.

"ANA Flies High Among College Class of '91," Daily Yomiuri, 7 March 1990, p. 2.

A survey of 17,119 students scheduled to graduate from four-year colleges showed that All Nippon Airways was the number one choice of liberal arts students and NEC Corporation was the favorite of science and engineering students. The survey asked students to explain on what basis they made their selection. Liberal arts students indicated that they wanted a job that was compatible with a private lifestyle. Science and engineering students said they wanted to be happy in their jobs. These responses appear to reflect a growing individualism among younger members of the Japanese workforce.

Anderson, J., and J. Spear. (1990). "Diplomat's [sic] Children Get a Pricey Education," Mainichi Daily, 8 March, p. 2.

American diplomats serving abroad get a $14,900 per year, per child stipend to educate their children. Anderson and Spear view this as an inflated perk to the diplomatic corps.

Anderson, J., and D. Van Atta (1990). "Steve Allen Thinks Thinking Can Save America," Mainichi Daily, 3 February, p. 2.

Steve Allen, the founder of "The Tonight Show," thinks television is a large contributor to American ignorance. Television is responsible for a declining attention span which is reflected in the amount of time students are willing to sit and even in the length of books they are willing to read. Allen also believes that movies, which are absorbed by children more readily than textbooks, are being made by people who exemplify declining cultural literacy. Allen's solutions stray from the obvious need for better teachers and more challenging curriculum. He argues for increased thinking--thinking about old assumptions, about prejudices, about admitting when you don't know and about changing your mind.

Anslie, K. (1990). "Sex Education Necessary," Mainichi Daily, 7 February, p. 2.

A foreign woman in Tokyo suggests that Japanese students should be better prepared in school for the rampant sexual temptations available to the public.

"Applicants Being Accepted for Fulbright Scholarship," Asahi Evening, 10 March 1990, p. 3.

The Japan-United States Educational Commission has announced the 38th annual competition for Japanese citizens to study in the United States. The commission will award approximately 30 all-expense graduate study grants. Significantly, holders of dual citizenship (Japanese Koreans) are not eligible.

"Asian Children Score Top Marks in U.K. Tests," Asahi Evening, 10 March 1990, p. 2.

Children from Indian families living in London score higher marks than any other ethnic group according to a recent study. This success is believed to spring from strong motivation within Asian families to do well in education.

Asimov, I. (1990). "U.S. Illiteracy Threatens Everyone," Japan Times, 15 February, p. 16.

Asimov argues that a modern society needs not only well-trained scientists but also well-educated political and industrial leaders who avoid basing their judgments on the "bottom line" of instant profit or loss. However, Asimov is not optimistic about America's future when a survey of school children shows their ability to read and write is inferior. The report lists three reasons for poor student performance: (1) too much television, (2) too little reading material in the home, and (3) too little homework. Asimov believes that the source of the problem is more the fault of eroding values within the society--that making money is more significant than thinking wisely.

"Australia Short of Japanese Teachers," Daily Yomiuri, 8 February 1990, p. 2.

There is a strong demand for qualified teachers of Japanese in Australia. Many Australian companies now consider Japanese ability a key factor when hiring and giving out promotions. Some businesses give Japanese-speaking employees special treatment, including pay hikes. University students are signing up for Japanese language courses in greater numbers, and the number of primary school students learning Japanese is also rising.

"Australia Starts Training Plan," Daily Yomiuri, 18 January 1990, p. 7.

Brisbane College of Advanced Education's Institute of Applied Linguistics has designed a special six-month training program for Chinese teachers. Forty-five teachers from Guangxi, Guizhou, Sichuan and Yunnan will go through an intensive two-month English language training program, followed by four months work toward a Graduate Certificate of Education. The teachers, sponsored by UNESCO will be studying at Griffith University in Brisbane.

"Austrian Collegian Joins 2nd Grade Class," Daily Yomiuri, 3January 1990, p. 2.

This article describes two different foreign student experiences in Japan. The first concerns a 24-year-old woman from Vienna who has joined a Tokyo primary school to learn basic Japanese language, history and calligraphy. Christina Boehm began studying about Japan when she was at the University of Paris; her enthusiasm for Japan caused her to enroll in a karate school in France. When, Christina came to Japan, her host family urged her to avoid commercial Japanese schools because all the students in those programs are foreigners. It was through the auspices of her host family that she was able to study with Japanese children at a neighborhood primary school. The principal of the school says that an older foreigner in the class helps students understand foreign culture and sets a good example in developing proper attitudes toward academic work. As a part time job, Christina teaches German to Japanese students. The second part of the article mentions that 18 Australian students from New South Wales are in Tokyo to study Japanese. No specifics of their training are mentioned.

B

Bachman, S. (1990a). "Reining in the U.S. College Boom," Daily Yomiuri, 9 March, p. 3.

The Council on Postsecondary Accreditation (COPA), an association of standards-setting agencies in the U.S., has adopted a set of 37 "Principles of Good Practice in Overseas International Education Programs for Non-U.S. Nationals." This document recommends that overseas campuses of U.S. universities maintain the same standards as the home schools in terms of faculty quality, student academic requirements, and curriculum. It further recommends that the home campuses directly oversee these branch campuses. A spokesman from the Japan-U.S. Educational Commission notes that in the U.S. anyone can form a university; standards for those universities are measured in a two-step process. First schools must be "chartered" by the states where they are located. Then they may choose to be "accredited" by any one of several private agencies that put their stamp of approval on the institution. However, the standards used by states for chartering and the specifications used for accrediting are inconsistent and often controversial. Not all higher education institutions are accredited--or feel they need to be.

Bachman, S. (1990b). "A U.S. College Debuts Under New Rules," Daily Yomiuri, 15 March, p. 7.

Heidelberg College, an Ohio-based liberal arts school, will begin offering undergraduate courses in Yokohama in April. Heidelberg College, which was previously associated with the American Universities League, has been certified under new rules for international branch campuses by the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation. In the past Heidelberg has had experience with overseas programs in West Germany, China and Spain.

Baker, R. (1990). "Euphoric Education," International Herald Tribune, 23 March, p. 24.

While Baker's column is a playful look at words beginning with "eu" (euphoric, Europe, eureka), he also criticizes George Bush for claiming to be the education president when in fact he has done little in this area.

Ballinger, C. (1990). "Make Kids Spend More Time in School," USA Today, 13 January, p. 6A.

Ballinger proposes extending the school year for educational and economic reasons. He argues that people learn at all seasons; a school calendar which acknowledges this fact addresses the needs of both students and the nation. Furthermore, Ballinger points out that the traditional school calendar was not designed to be an educational one; it was designed to support the 19th century agricultural economy. He mentions that no state in the U.S. requires students to attend school more than one-half of the days each calendar year.

"Bank Offers Aid to Asian Students," Daily Yomiuri, 4 January 1990, p. 3.

Tsukuba Bank has announced it will offer four scholarships worth ¥50,000 per month to Asian students studying at universities or junior colleges in Ibaraki.

Barrett, T. (1990). "Mastering Being in America," Newsweek, 5 February, p. 49.

There are now more than 700 graduate business programs in the U.S., compared with 400 in 1975. Japanese students account for more than 5 percent of the total enrollment--and as much as 12 percent at Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Sloan School of Management. In the last five years, the number of Japanese taking the standardized test for admission to MBA programs has tripled to 3,700. MBA programs mentioned in this article include: the University of Southern California Business School, Amos Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth, and the John M. Olin School of Management at Washington University in St. Louis.

Barringer, F. (1990). "Law on Language Use Struck Down in Arizona," International Herald Tribune, 9 February, p. 3.

A U.S. district judge in Phoenix has declared that Arizona's constitutional amendment making English the language of all government functions and actions is a violation of the right of free speech. This decision is the first legal setback for the official English movement which gathered momentum in the latter part of the 1980s, particularly in the South and Southwest where large groups of Asian and Hispanic immigrants settled. Other lawsuits around the nation dealing with language are either in early stages or do not deal directly with constitutional questions. Fifteen states in addition to Arizona have legal provisions making English the official language. Since 1978, Hawaii has had a constitutional provision making English and Hawaiian official languages.

"Base Choice on Your Requirements," Daily Yomiuri, 27 March 1990, p. 3.

This article is a thinly veiled advertisement for several Japanese language schools: Azabu Academy, International Academy Japanese Institute, Ark Investment, and the Tokyo Riverside School. The special strengths of each are described.

"Bat-Wielding Student Clubs 3 Elderly Women to Death," Daily Yomiuri, 18 February 1990, p. 2.

Three senior citizens were attacked and killed by a Shinshu University student who clubbed them on the head with an aluminum bat. Because of the student's erratic behavior and eccentric appearance, police are expected to subject him to a psychiatric examination.

Battye, M. (1990). "Private Schools Thrive in Phonom Penh," Japan Times, 15 February, p. 16.

Private language schools are flourishing in Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia. English classes dominate these, although other languages including French and Thai are taught along with mathematics and physics. English is viewed as the international language of commerce and of value to Cambodians as political and economic liberalization continues.

Becker, O. (1990). "Japanese Becoming a Lingua Exotica for West Germans," Daily Yomiuri, 8 February, p. 7.

Foreign languages form a popular area of study for West Germans. Most popular is English, which is taught at all school levels; next comes French. In the late '70s, schools started to offer classes in Spanish, Portuguese and Russian. Recently, Arabic, Chinese and Japanese have attracted learners. Seminar fur Orientalische Sprachen in Berlin was one of the first to offer Japanese. The Volkshochschule Bonn, a communal adult education center offers Japanese courses at varying levels. Private language schools such as Inlingua International in Hamburg also give Japanese instruction.

"Bedridden Blind Woman Passes School Test," Japan Times, 14 January 1990, p. 2.

A 55-year-old blind woman who is bedridden with articular rheumatism has passed a government sponsored junior high school aptitude equivalency test. This test has five parts covering Japanese language, social studies, English, math, and science. Akemi Murayama has not attended any schools and only began learning braille when she was 45.

Bell, B. (1990). "Women's Role Changing," Daily Yomiuri, 15 February, p. 11.

This is an abridged version of Brian Bell's essay which won third prize in the U.S. section of the ninth annual Japan-U.S. Student Essay Contest. This contest is sponsored in part by the International Education Council of Japan. Bell is a student at University of Pennsylvania.

Ben-Itzak, P. (1990). "Play Teaches School Children About AIDS," Japan Times, 10 January, p. 13.

The New Conservatory Children's Theater Company has received a $57,000 grant from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control to produce a play for 9 to 12-year-olds that deals with AIDS. The theater group will begin touring California schools in March.

"Bilingual Dictionary Sales Surpassing Supplies Abroad," Japan Times, 2 February 1990, p. 2.

An estimated 1.2 million people are learning Japanese outside the country, but dictionaries and other educational materials and teachers have not been sufficient to meet the demand according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Bilingual dictionaries edited by the Japan Foundation are selling well abroad with demand outpacing supplies of some editions.

Blinch, R. (1990). "Bilingual Brouhaha Resurfaces in Canada," Japan Times, 18 February, p. 10.

Canada's French and English-speaking communities have clashed again over the issue of bilingualism. The latest row has been set off by 27 municipalities in Ontario declaring English as their sole official language. Critics say these moves run counter to Canada's official bilingual status and represent the beginning of an anti-French backlash. The conflict between the two communities dates back to the 1700s when pioneers from England and France battled while settling the North American continent.

"Blind Pianist Set to Study in Vienna," Japan Times, 9 March 1990, p. 3.

A 12-year-old Japanese blind boy has passed the entry exam of a preparatory program at the National Music and Theater University in Vienna. His parents are sending the boy overseas to study because music schools in Japan have refused to enroll him, saying they have never accepted blind students before.

"Board Probes Teachers' Parody of Disabled," Japan Times, 26 February 1990, p. 2.

The Oita Prefectural Association for Raising the Mentally Disabled has condemned a skit at a year-end party in which a male teacher imitated an autistic boy giving commands at a morning school gathering. The association argues that this incident was a violation of student rights and will seek an official investigation of the incident.

"Bosozoku Arrests Set Record in '89," Daily Yomiuri, 25 January 1990, p. 2.

The National Police Agency announced 107,889 motorcycle gang members (bosozoku) were arrested in 1989, a 20 percent increase over the 1988 level.

"Bosozoku Gangs Just Keep Thundering On," Mainichi Daily, 7 February 1990, p. 12.

The National Research Institute of Police Science has released a report which attributes the existence of bosozoku, motorcycle gangs, to such social problems as education, family relations, living space, and dissatisfaction with school or jobs. Most bosozoku are under 20, but more than 16--the minimum age for a motorcycle license. More than 107,000 bosozoku were arrested last year, and 24,000 vehicles (more than half of them motorcycles) were temporarily confiscated for failing to conform to legal standards. Some 3,600 bosozoku were arrested in 1989 and charged with beatings and robberies.

Bouchier, D. (1990). "England's English Is Best," Daily Yomiuri, 29 March, p. 7.

This author argues that the English have a big cultural advantage when it comes to speech. They are language snobs, and the snob can always sound superior to the democratic man.

"Boy Beaten, Set Afire for Refusing to Smoke Crack," Mainichi Daily, 10 March 1990, p. 4.

A 12-year-old boy in New York was beaten and set afire by a bully because he refused to smoke crack.

"Boy Demands School Board Review Report of Beating," Daily Yomiuri, 20 January 1990, p. 2.

A 17-year-old boy who was injured by a teacher while in middle school has demanded that the Chiba Prefectural Board of Education review its report on the incident after he learned the board's account of the incident differs from the records at the Chiba District Public Prosecutor's Office. In July, 1986, the teacher forced the boy to kneel on the floor and then kicked him twice in the face as punishment for reporting late to lunch. The boy suffered from a dislocated jaw and dental damage. The teacher was later indicted by the prosecutor's office and fined.

"Boy, 11, Believed Suicide Victim," Daily Yomiuri, 9 March 1990, p. 2.

An 11-year-old primary school student leaped to his death from a building. His family reported that the boy had left home to attend a cram school after returning from a day at his primary school.

Boyd, M.N. (1990). "English With the Scots," Daily Yomiuri, 4January, p. 7.

English Ecosse, a new English school on the west coast of Scotland, is a small residential program combining formal classroom instruction with informal outside activities. Prices range from ¥104,000 for a basic one-week course to ¥380,000 for a three-week course.

"Braille Paper Informs World on Japan," Daily Yomiuri, 16 January 1990, p. 2.

"The Japan Braille News," a monthly English paper, provides information about Japan to readers around the world. The paper has a circulation of about 460 copies; 360 of the subscribers lie abroad. Yuji Teranishi, an English teacher who has suffered from impaired vision since he was an infant and six former students, produce this newspaper.

Branegan, J. (1990). "The Art of Teaching Art," Time, 5 March, p. 9.

Sangkom Thongmee, a graduate of Chulalongkorn University, has achieved remarkable results as an art teacher in rural Thailand. His students have accumulated more than 2,000 prizes for posters and other artistic work.

Broder, D.S. (1990). "Education: A Machine in Distress," International Herald Tribune, 18 January, p. 7.

A report by the National Assessment of Educational Progress showed little improvement in education performance during the 1970s and 1980s. While larger numbers of students, particularly from the minorities are meeting "rudimentary basic and intermediate" reading standards and the "minimal" writing yardstick, those performing at or above the "adequate" and "adept" levels are no more numerous than before.

"Bronx Exports Education to Japan," Daily Yomiuri, 1 February 1990, p. 7.

Lehman College in the Bronx, which is a part of the City University of New York, will establish a branch campus near Hiroshima. Lehman will send about 25 teachers and administrators to operate the school. A freshman class of about 300 Japanese students will live in residence halls. Within four years the enrollment is expected to swell to 1,200 students. Lehman will offer the same core curriculum it does in the Bronx. After two years, Japanese students will be eligible to transfer to Lehman or another CUNY school. Lehman is the latest is a series of American colleges to establish branch campuses in Japan. Others include Texas A&M, Temple University, and University of Southern Illinois.

"Bullied Student to Repeat 3rd Year of Middle School," Daily Yomiuri, 5 March 1990, p. 2.

A 15-year-old boy who was the target of bullies at his school, was repeatedly absent because he became afraid to attend classes. Out of 215 annual school days, the boy missed 70 during his second year and 150 during his third year. The school's faculty was able to encourage the boy to return, and as graduation approached, he showed improvement in his academic record. Impressed by his performance, school authorities decided to hallow him to graduate with his class. The student, however, requested and has been granted the chance to repeat his third year at a different school. It is extremely rare for a school board to make such an allowance.

"Bullying Victim Gets ¥5.5 Mil.," Daily Yomiuri, 3 March 1990, p. 2.

A former Nagoya middle school student has dropped charges against the parents of 13 former classmates in an out-of-court settlement after the parents agreed to pay ¥5.5 million compensation for the bullying the girl suffered at school. It is very rare in Japan for a settlement to be reached in lawsuits brought against bullies. Despite the agreement between the student and the parents, the Nagoya city government is refusing to negotiate an out-of-court settlement in the case.

Bunt, J. (1990). "Wallace Letter Enrages Reader," Daily Yomiuri, 15 February, p. 7.

Bunt responds to Wallace, T. (1990). "Japanese Add to English's Growth," Daily Yomiuri, 8 February, p. 7. Bunt argues that while Japanese has rapidly assimilated English and other languages in the 20th century--just as English did in the 16th, the Japanese forms of English have little influence on the languages of Britain, America and Australia.

"Bush Announces Lofty Goals for Math, Science Education," Japan Times, 2 February 1990, p. 13.

In his State of the Union address, President George Bush announced a set of educational goals which call for a drastic reduction in the high school dropout rate, getting every child ready to learn by the time they reach grade school, and making U.S. students first in the world in math and science by the year 2000. Currently, the dropout rate is nearly 30 percent. Studies have shown that just 40 percent of American 13-year-olds could solve a two step problem in math or successfully analyze experiments, compared with 72 percent of the South Korean students. Singapore ranks first in 12th grade biology, while America is last among 13 nations. Fewer than 1 percent of U.S. students take physics and chemistry, while up to 25 percent of 18-year-olds in Canada and Norway take these two subjects for two years each. Japan and Korea tie for first in general science for 10-year-olds while America ranks last.

"Business Japanese Dictionary Put Out," Daily Yomiuri, 11 January 1990, p. 2.

Yasuda Trust and Banking Co. has produced an English-language dictionary of Japanese financial, economic and business terms. Available from Keizai Horei Kenkyukai, the Japanese-English Dictionary: Fundamental 1,200 Business and Banking Terms lists 1,200 Japanese words and phrases from that have no clear counterparts in English and are not readily understandable to foreign businessmen.

"Canada's Language Row," Asahi Evening, 17 February 1990, p. 7.

Twenty-seven municipalities in Ontario, Canada, have declared English as their sole official language. Leaders in these communities say the cost of offering instruction in both English and French is prohibitive. Critics of this legislation argue that changes in the education system runs counter to the country's official bilingual status and represents the beginning of an anti-French backlash.

"Carnegie Mellon Is Mulling Wealthy Exec's Offer to Help Finance a Computer-Engineering School," Japan Times, 27 March 1990, p. 3.

Carnegie Mellon University is considering opening a computer engineering school near Tokyo to help Japan overcome a shortage of software designers. An unidentified Japanese businessman has pledged $7 million and has promised to raise $28 million more from other computer corporations for the project.

Cassim, J. (1990). "Ballet Schools Give Nagoya a New Dancing Twist," Japan Times, 27 February, p. 4.

Ballet schools have flourished in Nagoya for several reasons. First, there is a lot of private wealth in Nagoya. In addition, the city has a long dance tradition. Compared with traditional Japanese dance, the initial financial outlay for ballet costumes is small and ballerinas are not bound by the costly iemoto (master-pupil) system. However, because there is no national ballet in Japan and few opportunities to perform, the majority of aspiring ballerinas stop dancing and join the ranks of those studying for university placement.

Celis, P. (1990). "Viable Writing Test Wanted," Japan Times, 28 March, p. 18.

Japanese courses routinely assume that teaching writing is hopeless. Basic skills such as how to write a postcard, a telegram or a business letter are absent in Japanese language textbooks. Furthermore, the Japanese Language Proficiency Test which is administered jointly by the Association of International Education and the Japan Foundation, does not include writing assessment. Celis argues that this deficiency needs to be corrected and suggests the development of a Japanese writing test which might correspond to the writing component of the TOEFL.

"Center Fights to Bring Light to Blind Students," Mainichi Daily, 26 February 1990, p. 12.

The Information Center for Blind Students supplies Braille translations of essential study material to university students in Tokyo. Volunteers do translations at home; books designated for translation come from sight-impaired students all over Japan who rely on this service for their studies. Currently there are about 100 blind university students who are members of the center which has 70 volunteers.

"Centers May Ease Life for Foreign Students," Daily Yomiuri, 30 January 1990, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education has announced a plan to open counseling centers for foreign students at national universities. These centers, the first of which will open in April at Tokyo, Kyoto and Hiroshima universities, are intended to help pave the way for a ministry plan to quadruple the number of foreign students to 100,000 by the start of the 21st century. As of last May, foreign students at national universities numbered 25,634.

Chang, S. (1990). "On Churchill and the 'Imprecise' Japanese Language," Daily Yomiuri, 10 March, p. 3.

Although Churchill is quoted as saying the Japanese language is cumbersome and imprecise, Chang argues that Japanese is a vital, growing language. She mentions that kana serve as a phonetic set of symbols which allow first graders in Japan to read and write much more easily than their English counterparts.

"Children Recreate Creaking Sands," Japan Times, 12 February 1990, p. 2.

A few elderly residents near Lake Tazawa remember when walking on the sand created a creaking sound which attracted tourists to the area. However, over the years residential waste water and acid from hot springs have contaminated the sand and left it silent. Nevertheless, after two and a half years of experimentation by students at Tazawa Elementary School, the creaking legend has been proven in the laboratory. Sand along the lake contains a high proportion of quartz which is thought to be the reason for the creaking sound.

"Children Victims of Growing Social Problem," Mainichi Daily, 20 March 1990, p. 12.

This article cites a number of social problems affecting Japanese youth. An increase in truancy, juvenile violence and child abuse point to the fact that serious problems exist in this culture. "Bosozoku" (motorcycle gangs), which often commit crimes such as assault and shoplifting, attract disaffected teenagers. More serious crimes, such as murder, have grown in frequency. The Child Guidance Center has reported that incidents of child abuse have dramatically escalated. In addition, suicides among children continue to occur regularly. Part of the problem is placed on changes in the Japanese family; since World War II men have been encouraged to spend more time at their jobs than with their families. The absence of fathers is considered a key factor in current social problems. Furthermore, constant pressure to study and attend cram schools contribute to rebellious student behavior. [See also: Kurtenbach, E. (1990). "Growing Social Problems Affect Japan's Children," Daily Yomiuri, 26 March, p. 7.]

"China Deportee in Hong Kong," Mainichi Daily, 26 February 1990, p. 12.

A Hosei University student who was arrested by Chinese authorities for collecting information in an area where foreigners are barred has been deported to Hong Kong. The student maintains his sole purpose was sightseeing.

"China to Deport 'Missionaries,'" Mainichi Daily, 17 January 1990, p. 12.

A Japanese teacher at Wuhan University in Hubei province has been ordered deported for alleged Christian missionary activities among students. The Chinese Constitution as well as customs and immigration laws ban religious activities or the import of religious documents.

"China to Expel Japanese Student," Mainichi Daily, 23 February 1990, p. 12.

A Japanese university student has been arrested and ordered expelled from China on grounds of having engaged in information gathering in border areas of southern China.

Chinen, M. (1990). "Okinawa: A Window to Southeast Asia," Daily Yomiuri, 15 February, p. 10.

This is an abridged version of Masami Chinen's essay which won third prize in the Japanese section of the ninth annual Japan-U.S. Student Essay Contest. This contest is sponsored in part by the International Education Council of Japan. Chinen is a student at University of the Ryukyus.

"Chinese Beats Odds; Gets Into University," Mainichi Daily, 25 February 1990, p. 12.

A 21-year-old Chinese immigrant to Japan has been accepted to an agricultural university in Tokyo. Takao Hatano came to Japan with his parents after graduating from a Chinese high school. He entered a Japanese language school attached to Takushoku University and later transferred to the International Students Institute in Tokyo, one of 16 schools the Ministry of Education recognizes as providing enough preparation to take a college entrance examination. However, because this institute is limited to foreign students and because Hatano had just received his Japanese citizenship, there were questions whether he could remain enrolled. To circumvent this difficulty, it was necessary for him to receive special permission from the institute and the Ministry of Education. This article mentions that Niigata University's law department became the first university in 1988 to make special provisions to accept descendants of Japanese who were orphaned during the war. At present, there are seven national universities and one public university that do so. This year 19 students entered these universities on the special acceptance standards.

"Chinese-Born Scholar Named UC-Berkeley Head," Japan Times, 18 February 1990, p. 3.

Chinese-born engineering scholar Chang Lin Tien has been appointed chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley. Tien studied at National Taiwan University before moving to the United States. He was awarded a doctorate from Princeton University.

"Chinese Embassy Staff Grills Nagoya Students," Japan Times, 20 March 1990, p. 2.

Officials at Nagoya University have demanded that the Chinese embassy halt interviews concerning political views of Chinese students on their campus. More than 80 students are believed to have been questioned about their activities and those of their compatriots in Japan. The university views this as an infringement of students' human rights.

"Chinese Students Face New Gov't Restrictions," Mainichi Daily, 11 February 1990, p. 3.

The State Education Commission in China has issued a six-part regulation which sets new rules for students. These guidelines cover everything from granting diplomas to watching of videotapes. Posters on campus are forbidden. Last fall, students were told by the Education Commission that they had to get permission from their work unit before they could register to take an English proficiency exam; another set of regulations soon to go into effect are designed to make studying abroad more difficult.

Chira, S. (1990). "Is Sesame Street a Good Teacher?" Asahi Evening News, 6 January, p. 7.

Sesame Street, which has entered its 21st season on television, reaches 11 million American households and is shown in some form in more than 80 countries. While Sesame Street began as a kind of electronic Head Start Program trying to reach poor children and better prepare them for school, it has evolved beyond teaching facts and has begun exploring ideas such as love, marriage, birth, death, cultural diversity, and peer pressure. Researchers say that Sesame Street has demonstrated how much television can help preschool children absorb material once thought too difficult for them. However, some educators question whether the action-packed, fast-paced formula teaches restlessness along with the ABC's, leading children to expect that all learning will be as much fun as it is with Big Bird.

Clayton, T. (1990a). "'Real' English Teaching," Daily Yomiuri, 15 February, p. 7.

Economics governs the quality of English-language teaching in Japan today. The limited number of qualified teaching professionals in Japan cannot satisfy the growing demand for English language skills. Consequently, a professional vacuum forms. This void is often filled by untrained and inexperienced teachers. Clayton looks at the role of non-professional teachers in Japan and considers whether or not their presence should be encouraged. This article can also be found in Cross Currents, 26(2), 1989.

Clayton, T. (1990b). "Students Benefit from Trained Teachers," Daily Yomiuri, 22 February, p. 7.

This second part of a two-part series argues that educated, trained and licensed professionals provide the means to ensure that language instruction gains recognition as a respected profession.

Clohesy, D. (1990a). "AET Lament," Asahi Evening, 24 February, p. 6.

An assistant English teacher who is a member of the JET Program, argues that her ¥3 million per annum is inadequate considering the cost of living in Tokyo. She goes on to mention that AETs do not receive the housing allowances, transport allowances, free health check-ups, promotions, twice-yearly salary bonuses, sick leave, retirement fund, or yearly pay raises that regular teachers enjoy.

Clohesy, D. (1990b). "Still a Lot to Learn," Japan Times, 25 March, p. 20.

Clohesy states that as a foreign teacher in Japan she is treated unequally. Salaries for Japanese teachers are supplemented with housing and transport allowances, bonuses, pay raises, and so forth while JET Program teachers are denied these benefits.

"Coed, 20, Runs ¥1 Bil. Business," Daily Yomiuri, 9 February 1990, p. 3.

A sophomore at Tokyo University is the president of "Dial Key Network," a telephone information service about leisure activities. Mari Tamaki employs 20 workers in her business which earns ¥1.4 billion annually.

Cohen, S. (1990a). "Japanese Becoming Partners with U.S. Colleges," Japan Times, 24 March, p. 3.

In the 1988-89 school year, about 24,000 Japanese students attended American colleges and universities. Japanese educational institutions are taking advantage of this trend by establishing ties with U.S. schools--rescuing many from insolvency. Specifically mentioned within this article is the linkup between Teikyo University in Tokyo with Westmar College in Iowa. Teikyo already has branches in Britain and the Netherlands as well as at Regis College in Colorado and at Salem University in West Virginia. In Oregon Warner Pacific College in Portland has Japanese investors; Tokyo International University has a branch associated with Willamette University in Salem. Washington International University in Virginia represents a $250 million project for both Japanese and American students. Spokesmen from North Carolina State University and Columbia University view the Japanese entry into U.S. education as beneficial. However, not all schools are receptive to the Japanese. Phillips University in Oklahoma turned down an offer from the Kyoto Institute of Technology.

Cohen, S. (1990b). "Japanese Students, U.S. Dollars," Daily Yomiuri, 28 March, p. 3.

This is a condensed version of the same article cited above.

"College Entrance Tests Start," Japan Times, 13 January 1990, p. 2.

A record 430,500 high school students and graduates are expected to take the government-sponsored entrance examination for public and 16 private universities. The number of applicants for this year's unified examination is up 35,000 over last year and is 10,000 more than was expected. This battery of tests covers natural sciences, social studies, foreign languages, mathematics, and Japanese. Beginning this year, colleges can select subjects from the five categories for testing. Such schools as Tokyo University of Foreign Studies and Tokyo Metropolitan University will attract more applicants because they test on three or fewer subjects. Keio University and Science University of Tokyo will participate for the first time in this exam.

"College Inks Option for US Site," Mainichi Daily, 21 January 1990, p. 12.

Mukogawa Women's University of Nishinomiya, Hyogo, has signed an option to purchase the former site of Fort George Wright College in Spokane, Washington. The Japanese university hopes to offer English and other courses to as many as 180 women in the fall. Its plan is to require students to spend one of their eight semesters at the branch campus where they would study conversational and practical English.

"College Life in Tokyo Is Expensive," Asahi Evening, 27 January 1990, p. 3.

The University Federation Cooperative Associations of Tokyo has reported that students from outside Tokyo who enter private universities in Tokyo can expect to spend a total of ¥2.24 million ($15,300) before they even attend a class. This figure was obtained from a survey of 8,000 students and includes all expenses related to entering a university, including costs for entrance tests, transportation, moving, room and board, and one year of tuition. Students who spend four years in Tokyo pursuing a liberal arts education should expect spend a total of ¥12 million ($82,000); those studying the sciences over four years will spend about ¥15 million ($102,740). Fees at Keio University are specifically mentioned.

"College Plans U.S. Branch," Japan Times, 23 January 1990, p. 4.

This article repeats information given above. [See: "College Inks Option for US Site," Mainichi Daily, 21 January 1990, p. 12.]

"College Students Choosy Drinkers?" Daily Yomiuri, 3 February 1990, p. 2.

A survey of 1000 college students by the Nikka Whiskey Distilling Co. indicates that students seem to place more importance on the quality than the quantity of their drinks. Students normally spend their own money to buy drinks, unlike their elders who may drink on the company tab. The average student goes out drinking 2.8 times a month and drinks at home 3.4 times a month. Students spend and average of ¥9,800 ($70) on drinking each month, spending ¥3,300 on each occasion.

"Colleges Taking Test Applications," Japan Times, 23 January 1990, p. 4.

National and public universities across the country have begun accepting a predicted 400,000 applications for second stage examinations. Students who scored high enough on the newly introduced nationwide standard examination can now take a second and final test to gain admittance to the university of their choice.

Cominos, A. (1990). "Australia-Japan Links: Becoming Asia-Literate," Daily Yomiuri, 11 January, p. 7.

Cominos, an Australian serving as an assistant English teacher in Japan under the JET Program, discusses the growing opportunities for Japanese and Australians to interact with one another. For example, he cites the Australian-Japan Institute in Sydney which offers programs on Japanese lifestyle and culture; exchange student schemes at both secondary and university levels; scholarship and grants; academic research and exchanges; and training in Japanese language.

"Communist Teaches Capitalism," Asahi Evening, 17 February 1990, p. 7.

Leonid Evenko, director of the Institute of Management Studies at the Soviet Union's USA/Canada Institute, is lecturing students at San Francisco State University's School of Business on management theory.

"Companies Try Luring Workers with Housing," Daily Yomiuri, 6 February 1990, p. 9.

Because more and more college graduates are avoiding the manufacturing industries, leading corporations in the field have begun improving benefits to attract prospective employees. Matsushita Electric, NEC Corporation, and Nissan Corporation are offering new employees company-run living quarters.

"Company Offers English Lessons as Day-Care Plan," Japan Times, 9 January 1990, p. 3.

A men's clothing manufacturer in Yamanashi Prefecture is offering English lessons for children of company employees. Some 25 children, aged up to 12, study in the company's canteen from 5 p.m. once a week. The company shoulders ¥1000 of the monthly ¥5000 tuition fee. Most of the workers are women who have children so the classes allow them to work overtime until 6 p.m. There are three different after-school classes, each with an American teacher and a Japanese assistant.

"Consumer Group Seeks U.S. Education Help," Daily Yomiuri, 28 March 1990, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education and the Economic Planning Agency have created the Consumer Education Support Center which will invite education specialists from the U.S. to train Japanese in the field. The center's main activities will be to systemize its education program, train specialists, and set up information network systems linking consumers at home and abroad. The Michigan Consumer Education Center, one of the pioneers in the consumer education movement in the U.S., has announced its willingness to support the Japanese efforts in this area.

Cook, S. (1990). "Making Our Students Acceptable to Their Teachers," Japan Times, 21 March, p. 14.

Cook expresses displeasure about Japanese schools which place an emphasis on regulations about students' physical traits--color of eyes, color of hair, height--and which fail to attend to their educational responsibilities.

"Cops Ask Students to Tell on Teacher," Daily Yomiuri, 23 February 1990, p. 2.

Uwajima police questioned at least 15 high school students to determine whether their social science teacher violated the Public Offices Election Law by lecturing classes on the recent election during the official campaign period. Neither the teacher nor the school was informed of the investigation.

"Cops Query Students Over School Lectures," Mainichi Daily, 23 February 1990, p. 12.

Uwajima police officers visited the homes of about 15 high school students questioning them about their social studies teacher's comments on the House of Representatives election. The teacher reportedly talked to his students about the importance and meaning of democratic elections as well as rights established by the Constitution. Students were instructed not to tell the teacher they had been questioned.

"Council to Unify Learning Programs," Daily Yomiuri, 4 January 1990, p. 2.

In an effort to coordinate various lifelong learning programs conducted by different ministries, the Ministry of Education will establish an overall council to unify these. The institutions it intends to serve are the Young Worker's Home operated by the Ministry of Labor, the Home of Relaxation for the Aged by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and the Agricultural Environment Improvement Center by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries. The new council for these lifelong learning programs will replace the Social Education Council.

"Council Urges Continued Adult Education Programs," Daily Yomiuri, 31 January 1990, p. 2.

The 14th Central Education Council, an advisory body to the Ministry of Education, has proposed reduction of work hours and more paid leaves for education and training. The report notes that education for working people is becoming increasingly important because of the rapid changes in the industrial and employment structure. Using the council's recommendations, the ministry plans to submit the Lifetime Studies Promotion Bill to the Diet.

"Court Backs Info Ordinance," Japan Times, 15 March 1990, p. 2.

The Fukuoka District Court gave full support to a professor from Nishinippon College who claimed a local education board violated a freedom of information ordinance by refusing to disclose data on high school dropouts. In 1987, the professor asked the school board to reveal documents listing the number of students who had left prefectural senior high schools or repeated the same class. The education authorities, however, refused to comply with his request claiming to be protecting the privacy of students. The court could find no invasion of privacy in a request for numerical data. This ruling marks the first time the judiciary has enforced a freedom of information law. While it advocates the release of administrative data to the public, it simultaneously limits the categories of information that can be withheld.

"'Courts' for Bullies," Asahi Evening, 17 February 1990, p. 7.

A survey of 4,000 students between the ages of 5 and 16 conducted by Kidscape, a nonprofit London group dedicated to child safety, shows that nearly 70 percent had been victims of bullies. Currently, an experimental program encourages schools to set up "bully courts" which typically meet once a week and consist of four students plus a voting adult advisor. Incidents of bullying are reviewed and punishments doled out as appropriate.

"Cram Schools a 'Must' for Would-Be Nurses," Mainichi Daily, 7 March 1990, p. 12.

Nursing as a profession in Japan is growing in popularity causing increased competition to enter nursing education programs. More than 120,000 people took entrance exams in 1989 for nursing science studies at universities, two-year colleges and vocational schools, boosting the competitive rate to 5.9 applicants for each slot available. This trend has raised academic levels necessitating nursing school cram schools. One reason for the growing popularity of nursing studies is the high employment rate for these professionals.

"Crown Prince Defends Free Speech," Mainichi Daily, 24 February 1990, p. 12.

Although this press conference with the Crown Prince primarily covered topics apart from education, the article mentions the Crown Prince studied for two years at Britain's Oxford University between 1983 and 1985. He is now registered as a researcher at the postgraduate school at Gakushuin University, his alma mater.

"'Cruising Capital' Image to Change," Japan Times, 30 March 1990, p. 6.

The City Council of Modesto, California, has passed two rules which will eliminate "cruising" by drivers. Teenagers said they drive up and down the streets of this city to show off their cars and meet dates.

Cuddy, D.L. (1990). "Make Better Use of School Time," USA Today, 13 January, p. 6A.

Because the latest National Assessment of Educational Progress test scores showed students in the U.S. perform poorly in reading, some educators have suggested extending the school year, Cuddy primarily argues against this proposal for financial reasons, saying that this would mean an increase in teachers' salaries, maintenance costs, and tax increases. His solution is to bring better teaching methods into the current academic framework.

"Cultural Agency Seeking Billions," Daily Yomiuri, 28 January 1990, p. 2.

The Cultural Affairs Agency has begun soliciting funds from private industry to establish the Japan Arts and Culture Promotion Foundation. The foundations, which has earned the support of the Ministry of Education, will provide grants for various performances and exhibitions. Another organization, The International Cultural Exchange Foundation which was founded in 1972, has similar goals, but it has not had significant success in raising funds from the corporate community.

Dambrot, S. (1990). "Translation Systems Offer Better Performance," Japan Times, 16 February, p. 13.

Efforts at perfecting machine translation technology have met with difficulties and unexpected complexities. Machine translation requires more than a simple mechanical substitution of terms; it also depends on contextual understandings and language specific information. In addition to lexicons, machine translation needs knowledge of linguistics and the techniques of artificial intelligence. Various attempts by Japanese firms to develop machine translation technology are discussed.

"Danish Government to Offer Nine-Month Scholarships," Japan Times, 13 January 1990, p. 2.

The Danish government is offering five scholarships to Japanese students who want to study at universities or research institutes in Denmark. These nine-month scholarships are designed for advanced students, graduates, and specialists.

Debusmann, B. (1990). "Poor Education Threatens U.S. World Role," Japan Times, 10 February, p. 19.

In his first State of the Union message, President George Bush promised to wipe out illiteracy in the next decade and declared that by the year 2000, U.S. students must be first in the world in math and science achievements. Debusmann notes that these goals may be difficult to achieve. He points to recent surveys showing U.S. students rank at the lower ends of the scale when measured against those from other nations. According to Bush, there are 17 million illiterates in the U.S. Other estimates put the number as high as 23 million. Raising national standards in a country that has no uniform national curriculum is a difficult problem. At the other end of the spectrum, the U.S. has some of the most prestigious learning centers in the world, such as Harvard University, Yale University, Stanford University, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Most experts agree that the education problems exist at the elementary and secondary school levels rather than the universities.

De Castro Jr., M. (1990). "Filipino Student Impressions of Japan," Mainichi Daily, 12 January, p. 2.

A Filipino student who has spent 10 months in Japan both praises and criticizes this nation. His observations on Japanese education fault the Ministry of Education's censorship of textbooks as well as the mishandling of English examinations which kill the joy of learning a second language.

"Defense Academy to Accept Women," Daily Yomiuri, 7 March 1990, p. 2.

The National Defense Academy, a training institute for military cadets, has decided to allow women to enter beginning in 1992. About 25 females, or 5 percent of the entering class, will be admitted for the first few years. When the Equal Opportunity Employment Law was passed in 1985, the National Defense Medical College, began accepting women.

"Designer Desks New School-Age Status Symbol," Japan Economic Journal, 10 February 1990, p. 10.

The Ministry of Education has reported about 1.51 million children will enter school this year. About 70% of these will receive desks, many costing upwards of ¥70,000. Manufacturers of this equipment have targeted "education mamas," Japanese mothers who spare no expense in providing for their children's education. While the effect of designer desks on school performance is not certain, there is little doubt that they add to the ever-rising cost of an education.

Dickie, M. (1990). "More Than Offensive," Mainichi Daily, 1 March, p. 2.

In response to J. Wheller's "Facts Speak for Themselves" (Mainichi Daily, 22 February, p. 2), Dickie argues that cataloging teachers according to prejudicial views about the qualifications of a national group shows both ignorance and arrogance.

"Dictionary Tags Japanese Kanji," Daily Yomiuri, 23 February 1990, p. 3.

A former employee of a printing company has published the fifth edition of a 1,460-character "kokuji" dictionary. Kokuji are Chinese-like characters invented in Japan to describe Japanese things by reassembling parts of characters imported from China.

"Documentary Features Antinuclear High Schoolers," Japan Times, 13 January 1990, p. 3.

High school students in Kochi have produced a 60-minute film documentary on their anti-nuclear research activities. All of the students are members of the Hata Senior High School Students Seminar; for the past five years they have collected stories on the war experiences of locals.

Dowd, M. (1990). "Bushspeak: Truncated Sentences, Chic," International Herald Tribune, 10 March, pp. 1, 5.

President George Bush's use of English is taken to task. Critics say he makes up with enthusiasm what he lacks in syntactical grace. For one thing, he shuns "I" or any pronoun. Dowd goes on to show there is a tradition in English literature of upper-crust gentlemen who, like the president, talk in stacatto bursts filled with vague phrases.

Duncan, P., T. Hall, U. Holtz, and J. Lester (1990). "Satisfying More than One Kind of Hunger," Daily Yomiuri, 8 March, p. 7.

Four members of the World Conference on Education for All being held in Thailand through March 9 urge support of basic education to improve conditions in the developing nations of the world. UNICEF reports that 1 billion people will be illiterate by the year 2000, and two-thirds of these will be women. UNICEF adds that 100 children can graduate from primary school for the cost of a single university graduate.

"Dutch Fear English," Asahi Evening, 17 February 1990, p. 7.

The Dutch Education Minister has touched off a row by urging universities in the Netherlands to switch to English as the main language of instruction. His rationale was that English-medium education would attract students from member European Community nations. Most Dutch universities have flatly rejected this suggestion. Nevertheless, the Netherlands School of Business in Nijenrode and the Agricultural University of Wageningen are in the process of switching to English.

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"EC to Dispatch 47 Trainees," Japan Times, 27 March 1990, p. 3.

Forty-seven European businessmen and women will be sent to Japan in April to begin 18 months of language and business instruction under the EC Executive Training Program. Over 350 young executives have participated in this project. During the first year of this program, the trainees study Japanese; in the remaining six months, they work in Japanese corporations.

"Education Board Muffles Dietman," Mainichi Daily, 16 January 1990, p. 12.

A politician was barred from giving a speech at a Coming-of-Age ceremony by a local board of education in Chiba Prefecture because the board did not want his appearance to be misunderstood as support for him in the up-coming House of Representatives general election. This article notes that the board's regulatory action is unprecedented.

"Education Catch-22 Rejects 4 Students," Mainichi Daily, 10 March 1990, p. 12.

Four students with passing exam grades were rejected for admission to a prestigious private junior high school in Kobe because of the number of their absences in elementary school. These absences were caused by their attending cram schools to get into a good junior high school. The Ministry of Education has agreed with the school's decision, saying this incident could be a brake on the recent tendency for children to feel pressured to commute to cram schools.

"Education Costs Rising Rapidly in Japan: Poll," Asahi Evening, 27 January 1990, p. 3.

The Economic Planning Agency has reported that education-related expenses are rising rapidly in Japan. Family spending on education reaches a peak when the father's age is 40 to 44. Education-related expenses in these families average more than ¥50,000 a month, accounting for about a quarter of the family consumption budget.

"Education Expenses Increasing Rapidly," Mainichi Daily, 25 January 1990, p. 12.

According to the Economic Planning Agency, education-related expenses are rising rapidly in Japan despite a general price stability. The rise is attributed to intensified interest in entering higher educational institutions. The escalating investment in education is bringing heavy pressure to bear on the family budget. Family spending on children's education reaches a peak when the father's age is from 40 to 44. Education-related expenses of these families average more than 50,000 yen a month, accounting for about a quarter of the family consumption budget. Textbook and reference book prices remain stable; however, tuition and supplemental education expenses have risen.

"Education, Jobs Curb Population Growth," Daily Yomiuri, 23 January 1990, p. 4.

A report by the Population Institute indicates that about 900 million of the world's 5.5 billion people cannot read and that two out of every three illiterates are women. Nations with high illiteracy rates also have high fertility rates; countries that have opened the schoolhouse and the workplace to women have experienced uniform declines in their fertility rates.

"Educator's Ideas Used in USSR," Daily Yomiuri, 16 February 1990, p. 3.

Shigekau Fukuyama, president of Ashiya University and a professor emeritus of Moscow University, has developed a vocational aptitude test for middle school children which the Soviet educational authorities plan to adopt. The "F" Method is a test asking 63 questions and measures a student's aptitude for certain jobs.

"Educators Debate Racial Fairness in N.Y.," Daily Yomiuri, 14 February 1990, p. 5.

The New York Board of Regents will meet to discuss a task force report titled "A Curriculum of Inclusion," which contends that much of what schoolchildren learn is based on hidden assumptions of white supremacy. The panel issuing the report consisted of 17 members--black, Asian, American Indian, and one white. It was headed by the New York state chairwoman of the NAACP. Opposing views of the findings are mentioned by instructors at State University of New York at Albany and Columbia University. The controversy in New York has come east from Stanford University where the inclusion of more non-Western culture has generated complaints.

Eguchi, K. (1990). "Career Women Find English Passport to Overseas Posts," Daily Yomiuri, 22 February, p. 3.

Many companies are beginning to offer overseas training and assignments to female employees. Among the businesses mentioned in this article are Mitsui & Co., the Bank of Tokyo, Mitsukoshi Department Store, Minolta Camera Co., and Sony Corp. Women who are career-oriented and skilled in English seem to do well in overseas subsidiaries.

Einhorn, B. (1990a). "Counseling Options Are Slim for Overseas Students," Japan Times, 22 February, p. 16.

According to the Ministry of Education, in 1988, 44,000 Japanese students were enrolled in schools abroad, up nearly 50% from 1981. At the beginning of the '80s, 46% of those students attended private schools where the language of instructions was Japanese. However, by the end of the decade, that number had fallen to 39%. The other students go to local schools, with some also attending supplementary Japanese schools which meet after regular hours. Jim Cummins, a bilingual expert from the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education argues that it takes children two years to become normal in second language conversational skills and four years to reach academic norms in that language. Akira Nakanishi, a professor at Tokyo Gakugei University and director of the Center for Education of Children Overseas, disputes Cummins' findings. Nakanishi argues that children are flexible in adapting to new learning environments. For Japanese families about to be transferred abroad, the Japan Overseas Educational Services, an organization funded by 700 member companies as well as the Ministry of Education, provides advice about taking children to a foreign country. [An excellent graph, illustrating the number of Japanese children attending schools abroad in 1988 according to type of school and geographical distribution, accompanies this article.]

Einhorn, B. (1990b). "Attacking One of Asia's Intractable Foes," Japan Times, 18 March, p. 10.

More Asian countries are realizing the importance of promoting literacy programs. A UNESCO-sponsored conference in Tokyo featuring speakers from Indonesia, Thailand, Nepal and Malaysia examined formal and informal education programs designed to promote literacy.

"English Lessons in 'Karaoke,'" Asahi Evening, 24 February 1990, p. 3.

An English language school in Hiroshima uses karaoke, tape-recorded accompaniment to popular songs, to teach English to Japanese students.

"English Libraries in Tokyo," Mainichi Daily, 26 February 1990, p. 6.

Three English libraries in Tokyo include the International House of Japan, the Australia-Japan Foundation, and the Tokyo Baptist Church Library. Details of each library are provided.

"English OK at 70% of Tokyo Hospitals," Daily Yomiuri, 4 March 1990, p. 2.

About 70 percent of metropolitan Tokyo's emergency hospitals say they can, if necessary, deal with patients in English.

"English Test Popular in Niigata," Daily Yomiuri, 8 February 1990, p. 7.

Niigata University and Kokusai University are administering the TOEFL examination in Niigata. University officials say they expect increasing numbers of students to take part in overseas exchange programs now that the test is available in their region.

"Entrance Exams," Japan Times, 29 March 1990, p. 20.

A survey released by the Ministry of Education shows that the average cost of enrolling a student in a private college or university will be ¥1,059,000. That figure is an increase of 2.3% from last year. However, the cost of education also includes a number of invisible payments which include fees for entrance examinations, advance payment to second-choice schools, and other charges not officially noted in the tuition figures.

"Entrance-Test Applications Mount," Japan Times, 1 February 1990, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education has reported that applications for secondary entrance exams of national and public universities are expected to reach 614,000. On an average this year only one out of 5.5 applicants will be accepted. The figure last year was one in 5.1.

"Exec Helps Asian Students Call Home," Japan Times, 13 March 1990, p. 2.

An executive at Taisho Marine and Fire Insurance Co. collected new and used telephone cards from his colleagues and then passed these on to students studying Japanese at the Asian Students Cultural Association. A telephone card worth ¥1000 allows a student from Southeast Asia to call home for about three minutes.

"Fewer U.S. Minorities in College: Report," Japan Times, 16 January 1990, p. 5.

A report by the American Council on Education indicates that between 1976 and 1988 the percentage of low-income black high school graduates going on to college declined from 40 percent to 30 percent, and the percentage of low-income Hispanics fell from 50 percent to 35 percent. The college participation rate fo. middle-income blacks fell from 53 percent in 1976 to 36 percent in 1988; the corresponding rates for Hispanics showed a drop from 53 percent in 1976 to 46 percent in 1988. The study attributed the decline at least partly to a shift in helping students pay for college with loans instead of grants, higher college admission standards, and increasing numbers of young black men from middle-income and upper-income backgrounds joining the military.

"Finns, Japanese Exchange Pictures," Daily Yomiuri, 27 March 1990, p. 2.

About 50 colorful chigiri-e, mosaic-like pictures made of tiny pieces of Japanese paper, were sent to a Finnish school by middle school students in Tokyo, marking the start of an international art exchange program. Pictures drawn by students in Finland are expected to arrive in Japan by May or June.

"Firms Offering Scholarships," Japan Times, 18 February 1990, p. 2.

A survey of 330 companies shows that about one-fourth (23.3%) have adopted a scholarship system for students or children of employees. The proportion gets higher for bigger companies--35.4% for companies with 3,000 or more employees. A diminished labor force has recently been a serious problem for companies, and the scholarship system is viewed as a means to ensure recruits.

"Firms Plan Career Schools," Japan Times, 10 March 1990, p. 3.

The Ministry of Labor along with a number of small and medium-size businesses are setting up junior colleges to train personnel for work in the resort and high-technology fields. Hamamatsu Design Junior College provides education in use of high-technology for fabric weaving and dyeing. A resort-business junior college is scheduled for Ise, an area dependent upon the tourist industry. Other educational programs mentioned include printing, electrical engineering and metallurgy.

"Flag, Anthem Ordered at School Ceremonies," Daily Yomiuri, 10 March 1990, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education's new courses of study starting from academic year 1993 stipulate the mandatory raising of the Hinomaru flag and the singing of "Kimigayo" on ceremonial occasions beginning in April. Anti-flag and anthem sentiment is high among teachers.

"Flight Student Dies in U.S. Plane Crash," Daily Yomiuri, 12 March 1990, p. 2.

A Japanese student pilot and his instructor were killed in Florida when their plane collided with another aircraft. The Crest One Flight Academy, which was founded in 1984 by a company with the same name in Tokyo, has 20 students--all Japanese. The instructor involved in this incident was also Japanese.

"Foreign Student Total Soars to Record High," Japan Economic Journal, 24 February 1990, p. 11.

According to the Ministry of Education, last year the number of foreign students at Japanese universities, junior colleges and special schools reached 31,251, a 21.9% increase from the previous year and a twofold rise from four years ago. By country, China headed the list with 10,850, up 40.8% from a year earlier. Others nations included in the survey were South Korea with 6,575 (up 25%); Taiwan with 6,063 (up 6.5%); Malaysia with 1,310 (up 9.1%); the United States with 961 (down .3%); Thailand with 824 (up 4.1%); Indonesia with 824 (up 22.8%); Hong Kong with 618 (up 44.4%); the Philippines with 413 (up 21.8%); and Brazil with 293 (up 9.3%). By school, foreigners studying at universities and junior colleges accounted for 13,288; those at graduate schools, 10,568. Professional schools attracted 7,197 and technical colleges 198. The Japanese government hopes to take in 100,000 foreign students annually by the year 2000 with 10,000 funded by the government and 90,000 under private funding.

"Foreigners Top Waseda Grad Students," Japan Times, 24 March 1990, p. 2.

Waseda University has selected a Thai woman and a Korean man as the top scholars of this years graduating class.

"Former Viet Refugee Finishes Med School," Daily Yomiuri, 11 March 1990, p. 2.

A 26-year-old woman became the first Vietnamese refugee to graduate from medical school in Japan. Gokuran Yamakawa, now a Japanese citizen, graduated from St. Marianna University of Medicine. If she passes the National Examination for Medical Practitioners, she will be licensed to work as a doctor.

Freedman, M. (1990a). "English or Specialization?" Japan Times, 14 January, p. 17.

Freedman, a teacher at the University of Maryland, criticizes what he considers the fragmentation of English studies and the unfocused goals of the prevailing curriculum. English departments offer indiscriminate hospitality to courses such as rhetoric, folklore, linguistics, journalism, vocabulary building, translation, semantics, the Bible, the history of language, various grammars, fiction, drama, poetry, and particularized forms of creative, technical, business, professional and remedial writing. This, he suggests, shows our unconcern about an informed "establishment" command of the language.

Freedman, M. (1990b). "English Education a Catchall Term," Daily Yomiuri, 25 January, p. 7.

This is a repeat of the article above. See: Freedman, M. (1990a). "English or Specialization?" Japan Times, 14 January, p. 17.

"French Students Seek Teachers," Daily Yomiuri, 4 January 1990, p. 3.

Because Utsunomiya signed a sister city agreement with Orleans, France, last May, many citizens have shown an interest in learning French. However, the number of students exceeds the supply of French teachers.

"Fukuoka Panels Will Study Creation of Academic Town," Japan Times, 12 January 1990, p. 3.

The Fukuoka Prefectural Government is planning to develop an academic research town in Kyushu. This academic research town would be the third in the nation, following ones in Tsukuba and Kansai. Under the prefectural government's plan, 10 districts from the eastern part of northern Kyushu to Kurume would each provide 200 hectares of land for the town's research facilities. These facilities would promote cultural and academic exchanges with other countries in Asia.

Fujimoto, M. (1990). "Foreign Students Found Working in Service and Construction Trades," Japan Times, 21 February, p. 3.

A survey conducted by the Hyogo prefectural government showed that nearly 60% of the foreign students work part time in the service and construction industries. Questionnaires were sent to 1,500 foreign college students, language school students, and other foreign residents on short-term visas. A total of 483 responded anonymously. Students accounted for 342 responses; 66% were Chinese, 14% Korean, and 3% each British, American and Filipino with the remainder uncategorized. Within this group 30% reported waiting on tables or working at other service jobs; another 30% said they did construction or factory work. Nonstudents accounted for 141 responses; 36% were Chinese, 26% American, 11% Filipino, and 4% Korean with the balance uncategorized. In this group about 30% work as teachers or in other education-related jobs; others hold white collar jobs including business planning and public relations (8.5%) and engineering (8.2%).

"Fulbright Program Resuming in China," Japan Times, 8 March 1990, p. 5.

China and the U.S. are set to resume Fulbright educational exchanges. Under the plan, to restart in September, 16 American teachers will come to China and the same number of Chinese teachers will take up posts in the U.S. During 1988, 24 teachers were exchanged.

G

"Georgia Schools to Study Bigotry," Mainichi Daily News, 4January 1990, p. 4.

A program begun in Boston in 1985 to address problems arising from racial, religious and ethnic misunderstandings is being introduced into Georgia schools. Materials will be made available through the "A World Difference" campaign sponsored by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and several corporate backers. The lessons examine incidents of discrimination and promote discussions about how to eliminate prejudice.

Glamser, D. (1990). "Washington State Teachers Walk Over Pay," USA Today, 14 February, p. 3A.

About 13,000 teachers in western Washington walked off their jobs because of low wages. Since 1981 when the legislature took over funding, teacher salaries have dropped from fifth in the nation to 21st. Governor Gardner, hailed by President George Bush in his State of the Union speech for improving education, recently infuriated teachers by refusing to use a $611 million state budget surplus for higher salaries. Concern over teacher pay is mounting elsewhere. West Virginia teachers are also threatening to strike on this issue.

Godolphin, H. (1990). "Beware the Misleading 'Test,'" Japan Times, 28 March, p. 18.

This letter to the editor states that Japanese do not hire by ability but by skin color. He mentions knowing a Frenchman who was hired to teach English, whereas a black American from a top British university was turned down. Godolphin also reports that in some cases translation tests given job applicants are really a ploy to have urgent work done at no expense.

"Good Books for Children," Mainichi Daily, 8 February 1990, p. 2.

The 35th national competition of young people's and children's impressions of books they have read has just taken place. The aim of the contest is to stimulate reading. Although there has been some criticism about combining the reading of books with a competition, this editorial supports the idea arguing that writing down impressions deepens the reader's experience.

Goodman, P. (1990a). "Descendant Schools to Fete 1590 Passing of Tea Master," Japan Times, 21 February, p. 4.

Three generations after the death of Sen no Rikyu, the founder of cha-do, the way of tea, Kyoto land belonging to the Sen family was divided into three parcels and a separate school of tea created on each. In March, these three schools--Urasenke, Omotesenke, and Mushanokojisenke--will reunite to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Rikyu's death.

Goodman, P. (1990b). "Foreigner Fights Discrimination through Teaching," Japan Times, 6 March, p. 4.

Although Yumi Lee was born, educated and now lives in Japan, she is treated as an outsider because she comes from a Korean family. She blames part of the discrimination she experiences upon distortions in history textbooks which attempt to justify the past and sustain a feeling of superiority over other Asian people. Currently Lee studies at Friends World College. As an independent study project, Lee teaches Korean to fourth and fifth grade students in an elementary school in Kyoto. This language and culture class is part of the Children's International Club, a program sponsored by the Kyoto Board of Education.

"Government Decries Deviant Youth," Japan Times, 13 January 1990, p. 2.

The Prime Minister's Office has released a 574-page report which indicates Japanese youth are losing such virtues as perseverance and respect for social norms. Anti-social behavior and delinquency, once limited to a narrow sector of the young, are becoming widespread. In 1988, there was a 133 percent rise in instances of petty crime committed by youths. The number of children who refuse to go to school has quadrupled over the last decade to 42,000. The report attributes problems to a complicated array of changes in Japanese society, including rigorous competition in schools, social isolation as a result of urbanization, the advent of the nuclear family, and a breakdown in communications as children become more absorbed by high technology entertainment. Parents are also to blame because heavy work schedules make them negligent in training their offspring. Schools are criticized for excessive academic competition, and teachers are blamed for imposing strict discipline while tending to be impersonal. In 1985, a survey of students revealed that 65 percent felt there was no teacher they could be frank with. A 1988 survey of 20- to 24-year-olds showed that 53 percent did not aspire to contribute to society.

"Gov't Council Favors Lifetime Education Plan," Mainichi Daily, 31 January 1990, p. 12.

The Central Education Council, an advisory body to the Ministry of Education, has submitted a proposal to allow special lifetime study programs at universities and education promotion centers. The education centers will provide cities, towns and villages with study information through computers; will conduct research on new learning programs; and will ask universities to open their classes to the general public.

"Govt Planning to Send More Teachers to U.S.," Daily Yomiuri, 3 March 1990, p. 2.

The government has announced plans to increase the number of Japanese language teachers to the U.S. Money has already been earmarked to send 20 language teachers to Canada, Australia and the United States. The government's aim is to eliminate the language barriers separating Japan from other nations.

"Graduation Trips," Asahi Evening, 26 February 1990, p. 6.

Of the 670,000 students scheduled to graduate this spring, about 200,000 will be going on overseas trips.

"Groups Want Phaseout of Standard Tests," Japan Times, 26 January 1990, p. 12.

Leaders of more than four dozen U.S. education, parent, and civil rights groups have launched a protest against standardized, multiple-choice tests. Among these groups are FairTest and the Association for the Education of Young Children. A spokesman for the Educational Testing Service has expressed disagreement with the blanket rejection of multiple-choice examinations.

H

Hamilton, D. (1990). "Bye Bye Dick and Jane: Flap Over New Reading Textbooks," Japan Times, 4 January, p. 14.

The National Association of Christian Educators and its offspring, the Citizens for Excellence in Education, have led a successful battle against new textbooks which they contend are inappropriate for young children and at odds with traditional values taught at home. These groups claim 60,000 members nationwide. The director of the American Textbook Council notes that when controversy arises, all publishers must be concerned. The debate over literature-based texts could spill over into other disciplines when the California Board of Education, whose textbook decisions are closely watched by educators nationwide, begins reviewing a new series of history and social science books that deal frankly with issues such as slavery, Indians and women's liberation. The American Libraries Association based in Chicago recorded nearly 500 demands for books to be banned.

Hamada, N. (1990). "Teacher Firings Raise Questions," Daily Yomiuri, 1 March, p. 7.

The dismissal of three high school teachers who did not use textbooks in class was upheld by the Supreme Court. Hamada questions whether textbooks are obligatory because these Ministry of Education approved materials have been shown to be occasionally inaccurate.

Hanada, K. (1990). "Makiguchi's Educational Ideas, Proposals," Mainichi Daily, 13 January, p. 9.

This is a review of Education for Creative Living--Ideas and Proposals of Tsunesaburo Makiguchi (Iowa State University Press). Tsunesaburo Makiguchi (1871-1944) was the founder and first president of Soka Gakkai, a lay organization of the Nichiren Shoshu sect of Buddhism. He was also known as a religious leader and educator. This book is divided into five sections: (1) reflections on purposes of education; (2) fundamentals of value; (3) revitalization of education; (4) educational methodology; and (5) teaching materials.

Hanihara, M. (1990). "Expatriate Selection, Training to Gain Importance in the 1990s, Manager Says," Japan Times, 25 February, p. 5.

Linda Laddin, who does language and cross-cultural training in Tokyo, discusses her job responsibilities as well as her professional background. Greater emphasis is placed on Laddin's previous career than her work in Japan.

Harlan, C. (1990). "Student Detectives Pay $1,500 and Study Garbage," Asian Wall Street Journal, 3 January, pp. 1, 8.

The William C. Dear Academy is an unaccredited school for private eyes. In addition to teaching prospective detectives how to become sleuths, Mr. Dear conducts investigations of his own.

"Harvard Setting Up Atsuko Chiba Fund," Mainichi Daily, 21 February 1990, p. 12.

Through the Atsuko Chiba Foundation, Harvard University has set up the "Chiba-Nieman Fellowship" in memory of Atsuko Chiba, a journalist who died of cancer in 1987. Chiba worked as a reporter for the Tokyo Shimbun after graduating from Gakushuin University in Tokyo in 1964. She later studied at Harvard's graduate school between 1967 and 1968. The Harvard allowance will cover school tuition, livelihood and traveling expenses for one Asian national each year starting in the 1990-91 fiscal year.

Hasegawa, T. (1990a). "JET Program: Recent Problems Challenge System," Daily Yomiuri, 8 March, p. 7.

The Japan Exchange and Training (JET) program, which attempts to give middle and high school students exposure to spoken English, is entering its fourth year. The JET Program began as a joint effort between the Home Affairs, Education and Foreign Affairs ministries. The number of AETs has more than doubled from 813 in 1987 to 1,894 in 1989 with local governments and schools eager to employ them. However, a number of problems have begun to emerge. One of these is the adjustment foreigners must make when they arrive in a new culture. This past year, two JET teachers committed suicide. An investigation of these two tragedies indicates that the schools and the Ministry of Education provided ample support for both teachers. More careful screening of personality will take place in the future. Currently three types of programs exist: regularly scheduled visits, one shot visits, and assignment at a base school. In the one-shot program, AETs are employed by a local education board or other education-related office and travel to many classes throughout the district. While regular assignment allows AETs to teach the same class every week, the most popular JET project is the base school system in which AETs teach at only one school.

Hasegawa, T. (1990b). "Leveling with AETs," Daily Yomiuri, 15 March, p. 7.

An Institute for Research in Language Teaching survey of foreign teachers participating in the JET Program shows that almost 60% had no training in teaching English as a foreign language and of the remaining 40%, only 11% had more than six months of training. Slightly less than half had any teaching experience. The screening process for JET participants requires submission of personal histories, a certificate of completion of college courses, and essays. Interviews are then conducted by a team of Japanese embassy officials, local intellectuals, and former JET teachers. This special teachers are not required to have a teacher's license, teaching experience, nor the ability to speak Japanese. Hasegawa argues that criteria for selection need to be improved because of the effect teachers have on molding children's character. Incidents such as the suicides of two foreign teachers in the JET Program causes distress and trauma to Japanese children.

Hasegawa, T. (1990c). "Jet Program Plagued by Slack Screening," Daily Yomiuri, 29 March, p. 7.

Hasegawa continues his criticism of the JET Program. He states that while AET's may initially motivate Japanese students to learn, quickly these teachers become a burden to Japanese instructors whose major task is to prepare their class to pass the university entrance examinations. A survey conducted in 1987 by the Institute for Research in Language Teaching showed many of the respondents had problems with team teaching. [Note that this was only one year after the JET Program was initiated.]

Hata, R. (1990). "Students Face Econ. Hardships, Closed Society," Mainichi Daily, 29 January, p. 12.

This article gives an overview of difficult conditions foreign students face in Japan. Among those noted are a student from Malaysia and another from China enrolled at Osaka University. In addition, the author interviews a Thai student at Ehle College of Business. Although foreign students on scholarships receive ¥135,000 per month as undergraduates or ¥178,000 per month if they are taking graduate courses, a large number are "working students" who attend various Japanese language schools and work at the same time.

Hatakeyama, N. (1990). "Coming Clean about Cancer," Daily Yomiuri, 15 February, p. 10.

This is an abridged version of Noriko Hatakeyama's essay which won second prize in the Japanese section of the ninth annual Japan-U.S. Student Essay Contest. This contest is sponsored in part by the International Education Council of Japan. Hatakeyama is a student at Kobe University.

Hellimich, N. (1990). "Preschool: Merits and Demerits," USA Today, 31 January, pp. 9A-10A.

This article examines some of the pro's and con's of preschool education. Studies show that while high-quality early childhood education can make a significant difference for disadvantaged children, for many kids preschools only provide a lot of entertainment without adding any educational benefit. The president of the National Association for the Education of Young Children is quoted as saying that sending a child to preschool is a very personal choice parents must make.

Hiatt, F. (1990). "A 'Naked Education' in Japan," International Herald Tribune, 19 March, pp. 1, 5.

Sunshine Kindergarten in Kawasaki believes that exposure to the elements of every season builds physical and spiritual toughness. The students at this school wear only gym shorts and gym shoes in unheated classrooms and out on the playground.

Hirai, S. (1990a). "Growing Attempts to Integrate Disabled Pupils Sparking Controversy Among Teachers, Parents," Japan Times, 24 January, p. 3.

The question of integrating disabled children into normal classroom settings is sparking a controversy in Japan. While most elementary, junior and senior high schools segregate disabled students, some parents and educational experts have begun to say this policy hinders the disabled from becoming productive, independent adults. The Ministry of Education does not support the idea that disabled children should go through ordinary schooling, saying that a child who suffers disabilities involving walking, writing and maintaining posture is able to learn more efficiently if taught under special programs designed for disabled pupils. It was only in 1979 that compulsory education was extended to mentally and physically disabled pupils. As a result, the number of children who were exempted from schooling due to handicap dropped sharply from 22,383 in 1965 to 1,331 in 1987.

Hirai, S. (1990b). "Educational Expenses are Skyrocketing," Japan Times, 16 February, p. 3.

Recent statistics show that education-related expenses are increasing rapidly, in part because more students are attending preparatory schools in hopes of entering prestigious colleges and universities. Total first-year matriculation expenses may increase from ¥1 million to ¥2 million, including entrance fees, tuition and textbooks. Cram school officials say that special studies are necessary for students to pass the difficult entrance examinations. Sundai Yobigakko, a major Tokyo preparatory school, recently surveyed its 20,000 students and found most plan to take an average of six private college entrance examinations. The high population of college-age youths, which is expected to peak in 1992, is making competition stiffer because schools are reluctant to accept more students when they anticipate an eventual decline in applicants. Critics argue that subjecting young students to harsh examinations may hamper their physical and mental development. The Ministry of Education reported that in 1988, a record 42,000 elementary and junior high pupils missed at least 50 days of class for reasons other than illness or injury; pressures by parents and teachers are seen as contributing to this problem.

Hirai, S. (1990c). "New Education Chief Wants Anthem, Hinomaru at Major School Functions," Japan Times, 6 March, p. 2.

Kosuke Hori, the newly appointed Minister of Education, wants teachers to display the national flag and instruct students to sing the national anthem at major school events starting in April. Current regulations recommend that elementary, junior and senior high school teachers hoist the sun flag and sing the anthem during entrance and graduation ceremonies. However, new guidelines that will be phased in in April make such actions mandatory. The Japan Teachers' Union (Nikkyoso) object to these new regulations.

Hirai, S. (1990d). "Ministry's Anthem, Flag Directive Stirs Heated Debate," Japan Times, 28 March, p. 3.

A new Ministry of Education rule requiring schools to fly the Hinomaru (Sun Flag) and sing "Kimigayo," the unofficial national anthem, has stimulated a controversy. Critics say these symbols are linked to militarism. The Japan Teachers Union stands opposed to the ministry's edict. A recent survey showed that the anthem is sung at about 70% of public elementary and junior high schools but at only 2% of senior high schools. The flag was hoisted at about 90% of elementary schools, 93% of junior high schools and 20% of senior high schools.

Hirezaki, K. (1990). "Tips on Teaching Math Japanese Style," Daily Yomiuri, 15 February, p. 7.

Michimasa Kobayashi, a professor in the economics department of Chuo University and a member of the Japanese Association of Mathematical Instruction, has published a book in English explaining the superiority of Japanese techniques in teaching math. His book, New Ideas of Teaching Mathematics in Japan (Chuo University Press, 1988) originated from observations Kobayashi made in primary, middle and high schools in Cambridge, England.

Ho, K. (1990). "U.S. Parents' Duty to Math," Japan Times, 1 March, p. 20.

Math illiteracy in the U.S. can be blamed in part on repetition of material from textbook to textbook. These books, in fact, impede advancement by setting artificial boundaries circumscribing the breadth of knowledge students are allowed to explore. Ho argues that parents must become activists in demanding meaningful changes in how their children are taught.

Holley, F. (1990). "Curses, Insults, Wicked Words Both New and Old," Japan Times, 18 March, p. 12.

Holley reviews Wicked Words: A Treasury of Curses, Insults, Put-Downs and Other Formerly Unprintable Terms from Anglo-Saxon Times to the Present by Hugh Rawson (New York: Crown). Context is perhaps an essential factor in determining obscenity. The meanings of words change considerably according to who uses them, how, and in what circumstances. Furthermore, words once regarded as objectionable are now part of daily conversation; other words once used in polite society are now regarded as objectionable.

"Home-Stay Agencies to be Regulated," Japan Times, 2 March 1990, p. 3.

The Ministry of Education will issue guidelines to regulate agencies that arrange student exchange programs because of an increasing number of high schoolers reporting problems while abroad. In the past, agencies have refused to take responsibility for problems, blaming these on cultural differences rather than business arrangements.

Horiguchi, B. (1990a). "Innkeepers Coddle Exam-Taking Students," Japan Times, 24 February, p. 15.

According to a survey made by a preparatory school for college examinations, the number of young people taking entrance examinations in the Tokyo area peaks to 115,000 a day during the month of February. It has become customary for wealthy parents to book their offspring into the better hotels in Tokyo so that they can do last-minute cramming in comfort and relative quiet. This article mentions some of the special services the hotels are offering--box lunches, study lounges, and 3-step wake up calls.

Horiguchi, B. (1990b). "Passing Entrance Exams Was Not Enough," Japan Times, 24 March, p. 15.

An elite high school near Kobe has refused to enroll four applicants for admission even though they passed the entrance examination. The reason is that their school records showed that they failed to attend regular middle school classes for 60 to 90 days. An analysis showed their tardiness was caused by obligations at cram schools where testing skills are emphasized.

"Hosei Univ. Officials in Influence Scheme," Mainichi Daily, 11 March 1990, p. 22.

Two directors and one former director of Hosei University are suspected of embezzling about ¥200 million from a major construction firm interested in doing business with the university. In February, the two directors still employed by the university received a recommendation that they resign from the school's board of directors. They have since then done so.

"Hosei War Dead to be Honored with Diplomas," Japan Times, 24 March 1990, p. 2.

Hosei University in Tokyo will issue diplomas for 35 students killed in World War II as part of its graduation ceremony this year.

Hoshi I. (1990). "Curricula Not Imposed by Law," Japan Times, 24 January, p. 18.

In this letter to the editor, Hoshi comments on the Supreme Court's decision on the case of the three Fukuoka high school teachers who were dismissed for failing to use mandated textbooks. Hoshi argues that the School Education Law merely sets guidelines for teachers to follow and does not contain an ordinance requiring a regimented pedagogy.

Howlett, D. (1990a). "Students: USA Still Sanctuary," USA Today, 26 January, p. 3A.

Leaders within the Chinese student movement in the U.S. have expressed a loss of faith in President Bush following his veto of a bill extending the visas of these students. Representatives from Harvard, George Washington University and University of Chicago speak out on this issue. There are currently about 40,000 Chinese students and scholars living in the U.S. on visas affected by this administrative action.

Howlett, D. (1990b). "Govs: Give Schools 'Dividend,'" USA Today, 27 February, p. 3A.

Many states reliant on defense spending want President George Bush to devote 2 to 3 percent of defense cuts to local education. A plan for education reform suggested by the nation's governors sets these goals for the year 2000: (1) high school graduation rates will rise to 90 percent; (2) U.S. students will be first worldwide in math and science; (3) every adult in the U.S. will be literate; (4) every school in the nation will be drug free; (5) students will be tested nationally in major subjects in grades four, eight and twelve; and (6) preschool programs will include increased parental training and nutrition education.

"H.S. Dropout Rate Hits Record High," Daily Yomiuri, 16 March 1990, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education has reported that in 1988 a record high 116,617 students dropped out of Japanese high schools. Among these dropouts, 78.7% cited problems at school as the main reason for leaving. Another 32.6% cited "taking another course," such as a job, as their reason for stopping their studies. The ministry believes the continuing rise in dropouts stems from the intense pressure of a score-oriented examination system of education.

Huggett, C. (1990a). "Nonami Offers Option to Rigid Schooling," Japan Times, 23 January, p. 5.

Last year a record 40,000 students were truant from Japanese schools. In many cases, the nation's rigid school system was blamed. Nonami Children's Village in Nagoya offers an alternative to regular schooling. The facility, using the philosophy of Summerhill in England, accepts both truants and nontruants from age five to 12 for non-structured learning in a free environment.

Huggett, C. (1990b). "Okazaki Boy Struggles for Independence from School's Close-Cropped Conformity," Japan Times, 27 February, p. 4.

Okazaki, a city in Aichi Prefecture, is noted for a policy in which almost every aspect of students' lives is strictly controlled. Male junior high schoolers must not grow their hair longer than 0.9 cm; girls must wear untied hair in pageboy style. Students must wear their school uniforms outside their homes even on Sundays. Teachers reportedly visit students' homes at 10 p.m. to find out who is studying. If the student's room light is off, they will enter the house, take the student to his room and make him study. They may also search the student's desk for prohibited items and take down any posters of youth idols in the room. In a recent poll, 76% of the junior high school students in Okazaki oppose the current regulations which apply only to the junior high and not to the elementary or high school students. This article goes on to describe one young man's crusade to overthrow the inequities of this system.

Hyde, V. (1990). "Picture This! Pictorial Dictionary," Daily Yomiuri, 29 March, p. 7.

This review of The Oxford Duden Pictorial Japanese & English Dictionary (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1989) praises the book's use of simple line drawings to present a broad range of technical terms.

Ichino, Y. (1990). "The JETS Are Crashing," Asahi Evening, 19 January, p. 6.

Two teachers participating in the Japan Exchange and Teaching (JET) Program have committed suicide this year. In this letter to the editor, the author states that the cause of these deaths may be the result of dissatisfaction with the way foreign teachers are used in language classrooms.

"Ikebana Courses for Foreigners Offered," Japan Times, 8 March 1990, p. 17.

Ecole Printemps, a school sponsored by a Ginza department store in Tokyo, is offering flower arrangement and tea ceremony courses for foreigners.

Imse, A. (1990). "Textbooks Rewrite History of Soviet Past," Asahi Evening, 17 February, p. 7.

Glasnost, or openness, has led to the rewriting of textbooks in the U.S.S.R. In June, 1988, educators were ordered to cancel secondary history exams because the tests would have required parroting of Communist Party dogma at odds with dramatic revelations in the press about the nation's past. Still, the rush to revise history has left high school students with a strange mixture of old and new texts.

Ishihara, Y. (1990). "Woman Provides Home to Asian Students," Japan Times, 30 January, p. 4.

Asia House, an student apartment building in Osaka, is home to ten students representing Nepal, China, Thailand, the Philippines, and India. Monthly rent is under ¥20,000.

Iizuka, S. (1990a). "'Sesame Street' Tactics," Daily Yomiuri, 25 January, p. 7.

At a meeting of the Chubu English Language Education Society and the English Language Education Society, Shigehiko Iizuka, the director of the Tokyo Institute for Research in English Language Education, presented a paper on the use of "Sesame Street" in teaching English to kindergarten-aged children. Iizuka notes that a vocabulary gap exists between Japanese children watching "Sesame Street" and the language used on the show. An analysis reveals that at least 2,000 words are used in one month's four hours of programming. At the same time, most first-year high schoolers find it difficult to read the scripts of these programs without translations and footnotes.

Iizuka, S. (1990b). "Bridging the Education Gap," Daily Yomiuri, 1 February, p. 7.

"Sesame Street" is primarily aimed at a young audience; however, because English is one of the core subjects tested in high school and university entrance exams, Japanese must use all means possible to develop their linguistic skills. As a result, a teenagers and young adults have turned to "Sesame Street" as an English education supplement.

Imrie, R. (1990). "Katakana-English Still Amazes," Daily Yomiuri, 11 January, p. 7.

English words are being absorbed at a rapid rate into Japanese. Examples noted in this article are toreiningu panisu (training pants, i.e. sweatpants), guramaa (glamour), and kauchi poteto (couch potato).

Ishihara, Y. (1990). "School to Give Kansai True Internationalization," Japan Times, 16 January, p. 4.

The Hankyu Corp. and the Sanwa Bank have established a foundation to open an international school in Osaka Prefecture. The Senri International School will be open for both Japanese children, including those who have returned from overseas, and foreign children living in Japan. The school will enroll 370 Japanese junior and senior high school students and 210 foreigners aged 4 to 18. This will be the first facility in the country based on guidelines in the National Council on Educational Reform's third report released in 1987. Meanwhile, the Hyogo Prefectural Government plans to send high school teachers to the state of Washington, its sister state, to instruct local Japanese language teachers at its new cultural exchange center in Seattle. In addition to language instruction, the Washington-Hyogo Cultural Exchange Center will offer traditional Japanese culture classes such as flower arranging. The Tokyo-based Japan Municipal Development Corp. has announced plans to establish the International Culture Academy in the Kansai area. This center will offer 200 officials a three-month course that includes English training and introduction to foreign cultures.

J

Jackson, D. (1990). "Examination Hell in South Korea," Time, 5 February.

This year nearly 900,000 students took university entrance examinations in South Korea. Only 1 in 4 will be admitted to the country's 115 colleges and universities. Educators are asking for reform of the high-pressure examinations because they place greater emphasis on memorization than on independent thinking.

Jackson, M. (1990). "Adventures Create Leaders," Daily Yomiuri, 16 January, p. 7.

Since 1984, Operation Raleigh, an organization designed to cultivate leadership and courage in young people, has sponsored 73 expeditions worldwide involving more than 4,000 volunteers. Some of these expeditions have included trekking across the Great Sandy Desert in Australia, climbing Mt. Amboro in Bolivia, patrolling jungle in the Rumpi Hills in Cameroon, or surveying marine coral off Indonesia.

"Japanese Children Reaching New Heights," Daily Yomiuri, 6January 1990, p. 2.

According to a Ministry of Education survey, the average height, weight, chest circumference and sitting height of Japanese students is increasing. This survey has been conducted annually since 1900 except for some years during World War II. Compared to statistics in 1926, the average 17-year-old boy in 1989 was 9.9 centimeters taller, while the average girl of the same age was 7.5 centimeters taller. The average weight of a 17-year-old boy in 1989 was up 9.5 kilograms compared to his counterpart in 1926 while girls are 4.6 kilograms heavier than their 1926 counterparts.

"Japanese Culture in English Handbook," Daily Yomiuri, 4January 1990, p. 7.

The Kansai English Study International Exchange Association, a group of housewives, has published "Experiencing Japanese Culture," an English language handbook on traditional culture, annual festivals, Japanese cuisine, and children's games.

"Japanese Dictionaries Big Sellers Overseas," Mainichi Daily, 1 February 1990, p. 12.

Basic Japanese language dictionaries edited by the Japan Foundation are selling well abroad. To date, 35,000 copies of the English version have been printed with 10,000 additional copies on order because of strong demand. Other Japanese dictionaries are available in Portuguese, Korean, Bengalese, Thai, German, Chinese and Spanish.

"Japanese Grilled for Proselytizing," Mainichi Daily, 14 January 1990, p. 20.

A Japanese teacher at Wuhan University says Chinese authorities confiscated his foreign resident certificate after questioning him for more than 15 hours for allegedly trying to propagate Christianity among his students.

"Japanese Killed by Thai Student in U.S.," Mainichi Daily, 3 March 1990, p. 12.

A female Japanese graduate student was shot and killed by a Thai woman. Both were enrolled at Oklahoma City University.

"Japanese Read More Books Than 10 Years Ago," Japan Economic Journal, 24 February 1990, p. 11.

A survey by the Prime Minister's office of 3,000 people age 15 or older found that 69.1% of those polled had read one or more books, excluding magazines, in the past year. Of the 30.9% who did not read a book, 45.2% said they did not have time and 19.1% said they did not like reading.

"Japanese Researcher Dies in Bangladesh," Daily Yomiuri, 8January 1990, p. 2.

Tadahiko Hara, a professor at the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies' Institute of Language and Culture of Asia and Africa, died in Bangladesh. Hara, a renowned Japanese anthropologist, had been conducting research in that country since the 1960s.

"Japanese Student Deported from China," Asahi Evening, 26 February 1990, p. 3.

A Hosei University student who was arrested by Chinese authorities for collecting information in an area where foreigners are barred has been deported to Hong Kong. The student maintains his sole purpose was sightseeing.

"Japanese Textbook for Beginners Published," Japan Times, 18 January 1990, p. 13.

The Japan Foundation's Japanese Language Institute has published an introductory textbook which was written by professors from Japan Women's University and Gakushuin University.

"Japanese Tie-Dying Gets American Twist," Daily Yomiuri, 15 January 1990, p. 2.

Two American women, who teach English to support themselves, have come to Nagoya to learn tie-dye techniques.

Jeffs, A. (1990). "Team Helping High-School Dropouts," Japan Times, 4 March, p. 5.

Daiichi Koto Gakuen, a private cram school, has ten branches in Japan, one in California, and another in Australia. This is a particularly badly written article with data poorly organized. Nevertheless, information about the inner workings of a Japanese cram school is available for the determined reader.

"JHS Students Forced to Tell Exam Scores," Mainichi Daily, 4 February 1990,, p. 14.

Students at Tomisuhara Junior High School were forced by teachers to publicly announce high school entrance exam results in front of their fellow students. Parents have filed a complaint claiming the school failed to recognize students' rights. The school had defended its action saying this educational policy was designed to help students deal with unpleasant news by sharing it with each other.

Johnson, W. (1990). "Failure of Education System," Mainichi Daily, 17 February, p. 2.

Johnson points out that the primary goal of many educators is to create a universal awareness about the dangers of nationalism and ethnocentric convictions. He uses this argument to refute an earlier attack on the qualifications of American teachers.

"JR Tokai Is Top Lure for Job-Hunting Grads," Japan Times, 25 January 1990, p. 3.

According to surveys in recent job placement magazines, the Tokai Japan Railway Company has emerged as the most attractive of six regional JR firms among graduating students in search of employment.

"Judges Hope to Simplify Verdict Language," Japan Times, 17 January 1990, p. 2.

The Committee for Improvement of Civil Verdicts has drafted ten model verdicts which do not use difficult legal language. The goal is to clarify judgments by avoiding difficult and formal terms which tend to make verdicts obscure.

"Junior High Goes Public with Private Plans of Students," Mainichi Daily, 13 March 1990, p. 12.

Students at a junior high school in Nagano Prefecture have received a booklet containing information on which school members of the graduating class are aiming for. Usually this type of information is kept confidential. The teachers who prepared the booklet did so with the idea that it would help students encourage others to do well; however, parents and higher school authorities view the incident as a violation of student rights.

"Junior High Students Want Independence from Parents," Asahi Evening, 10 February 1990, p. 3.

The IBM Information Science Museum surveyed 600 junior high school students in Tokyo to determine the extent students want to be independent from their parents. Three out of every five students said they preferred not to go out with their fathers, and almost half did not want to go out with their mothers. The poll also showed that 39.1 percent had come home after 10 p.m. at least once, including 4.6 percent who had returned home after midnight on at least one occasion.

K

"Kaifu to Offer Funding for More U.S. Scholars," Daily Yomiuri, 4 March 1990, p. 2.

Prime Minister Kaifu, a former minister of education, has been instrumental in promoting educational exchanges between the U.S. and Japan. He has pushed a plan to send Japanese language teachers to the U.S. Furthermore, he plans to boost Japan's participation in the Fulbright program. In fiscal 1989, 79 Japanese scholars were accepted to the Fulbright program for study in the U.S. Kaifu plans to increase the number of U.S. Fulbright recipients by 12 in fiscal 1990. Japan will increase its funding of the program by 9.8 percent to allow more U.S. scholars to study here. This is the first raise in Japanese funding in four years.

"Kanagawa 'Bosozoku' Reported to Schools," Daily Yomiuri, 11 January 1990, p. 2.

Prefectural police in Kanagawa have begun reporting the names of high school students booked for reckless driving to their school principals as a measure to clamp down on "bosozoku" hit rod and motorcycle gangs. The move is aimed at coordinating the efforts of parents, schools and police to help teenagers quit "bosozoku" gangs. Some educators fear that this policy may violate the privacy of students and that the release of police records may run counter to the Juvenile Law.

Kawakami, M. (1990). "Education Reform Proposals Just as Timely 60 Years Later," Japan Times, 10 February, p. 14.

Kawakami's review of Education for Creative Living: Ideas and Proposals of Tsunesaburo Makiguchi (Iowa State University Press, 1988) which was translated by Alfred Birnbaum, examines the pedagogical philosophy of an influential educator Japan during the early 1900s. Makiguchi insisted that education be separated from politics; reformers of today are beginning to echo this belief, saying Japan's educational superstructure is too controlled by the political and business sectors. Although Japan may be at the peak of economic prosperity, there are many signs of eroding social mores among its youth. Recent studies show that incidents of petty crime among teenagers rose 133 percent from 1975 to 1988. Social withdrawal, apathy and anorexia are also increasing; truancy recently hit an all-time high of 42,000. Makiguchi might say that these are manifestations of an educational system more preoccupied with economic success than fostering self-motivation in individuals who want to contribute to society.

"Kawashima Starts Education Program," Daily Yomiuri, 14 February 1990, p. 2.

Kiko Kawashima, Prince Aya's fiancee, has begun a month-long education program at the Imperial Palace. Her instruction will cover Imperial history and ceremonies.

"Kawashima Studies to Start Tuesday," Daily Yomiuri, 9 February 1990, p. 2.

Kiko Kawashima, the 23-year-old fiancee of Prince Aya, will take private lessons on eight subjects to prepare her for her future responsibilities. The curriculum will include lectures on Imperial institutions and ceremonies, the Constitution, and modern history.

Keen, J. (1990). "Rapid World Changes Rewrite War College Course," USA Today, 12 January, p. 5A.

Two schools operated by the U.S. Department of Defense--the National Defense University and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces--have experienced difficulty keeping their curricula up with the current changes in eastern Europe. The National Defense University, established in 1976 at Washington's Fort McNair, is the only advanced study center for all military branches in the U.S. The war college's 170 students (11 are women) are from all branches of the military, the State Department, the National Security Agency, the CIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the

Treasury Department, and other federal offices. Among the industrial college's 223 students (13 are women): all military branches; departments of State, Transportation, Agriculture, Commerce, Interior; Congress' General Accounting Office; and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Kelly, D. (1990a). "Kids' Vision of Future Is Out of This World," USA Today, 22 February, p. 1.

In the U.S., a shortage of 45,000 college engineering graduates is predicted by 1996. However, a survey of 12,300 junior and senior high school students by Science World magazine shows kids see the 22nd century with jet-propelled cars and space colonies.

Kelly, D. (1990b). "AIDS Education Grows, But Lags in High School," USA Today, 27 February, p. 9A.

Almost 80 percent of U.S. public schools now offer AIDS education. The National School Boards Association surveyed 332 school districts and found AIDS education reaches 85% of seventh-graders but only 58% of 12th-graders. Urban schools have the most blunt programs; 97% discuss condom use. Students in 94% of the districts can be excused from AIDS instruction at a parent's request.

Kelly, D. (1990c). "Drug Fears Fall When Kids Feel 'Immortal,'" USA Today, 27 February, p. 1.

A Scholastic magazine survey of 180,000 students reveals that a fourth of those polled think they can experiment with drugs without slipping into drug abuse. This percentage rises the older a student gets.

Kelly, D. (1990d). "Teachers; Geography Loses Out," USA Today, 27 February, p. 9A.

Nearly 90 percent of geography and social studies teachers in U.S. schools rate geography instruction as only fair or poor. Geography is rarely taught as a single-subject course. Usually it is combined with social studies or history lessons.

Kelly, D. (1990e). "Big Move on Campus: Tuition Hikes Slow," USA Today, 9 March, p. A1.

A report by the American Council on Education projects tuition for 1990-91 at two-year and four-year institutions will rise by 7.1 percent. This increase would be the lowest rate in a decade. Stanford University has announced a 5.25 percent increase in tuition, room and board. Iowa State University's tuition will be up 3 percent and Princeton will increase charges by 6.7 percent. The University of Michigan projects a 6.5 percent increase, and Washington University in St. Louis expects a 7.8 hike. One reason given for the slower rate of increases is a drop in the number of 18-year-olds for the coming academic year.

Kenrick, V. (1990). "Personality Profile," Japan Times, 24 March, p. 15.

Michael Worman has worked for 18 years as an English teacher in Toshiba's International Training Center. Prior to this he studied at the University of Wisconsin, served in the Peace Corps in Thailand, and worked with the Job Corps in the U.S.

"Kenyan Schoolchildren Fail Exams En Masse," Mainichi Daily, 3 March 1990, p. 4.

Kenyan students massively failed their secondary school exams under a controversial new education system. The "8-4-4" system, providing eight years of primary school, four years of secondary and four at university, was introduced six years ago. Out of the 131,805 candidates who sat for the new exam in 1989, the majority obtained an average of less than 40 percent in practically all subjects. The education minister has blamed the failures on the fact that many schools registered candidates without having adequate teaching facilities. He did not state how candidates will be chosen for entry to Kenya's four public universities.

"Kenyan School Head Seeks New Students," Daily Yomiuri, 7 March 1990, p. 2.

The Swahili Academy in Nairobi offers six-month courses on Africa to 12 Japanese students. Since 1974, 335 graduates have competed the training.

"Kids Got Less at New Year's," Japan Times, 16 January 1990, p. 2.

A survey of 520 Tokyo elementary school children, ranging in age from 9 to 12 years old, which was conducted by the Dai-Ichi-Kangyo Bank, shows that the average amount received for New Year gifts was ¥24,326 ($175). This was down ¥117 ($0.85) from last year; however, the amount was an average of ¥4,046 ($28.90) larger than the children had expected. More than 70 percent of the mothers surveyed said children receive too much money. Of the children surveyed, 88 percent received money from relatives, 77 percent from fathers, and 69 percent from grandmothers.

Killen, P. (1990). "Ex-English Teacher Yorke Finds Right Course in Golf," Daily Yomiuri, 27 February, p. 9.

Jillian Yorke, a New Zealander, has established a career in the golf culture of Japan. When she arrived in Japan in 1978, she turned to teaching English while learning Japanese. Her English-language golf magazine now has a circulation of 8,500.

"Killer Feared for Student's Future," Mainichi Daily, 28 March 1990, p. 12.

An elementary school teacher killed one of his students because he had sexually molested her and believed he had impaired her future.

"Killing of Japanese Student in U.S. Prompts Worries for Safety of Others," Japan Times, 10 March 1990, p. 3.

When a Japanese graduate student at Oklahoma City College was shot to death in February, parents of Japanese students became alarmed about safety in that state. This issue has caused trouble for Oklahoma State University which has recently set up a branch campus near Kyoto. Under this program, Japanese students are able to study both in Japan and in the U.S. There is no relationship between Oklahoma City College and Oklahoma State University.

Kim, Y. (1990). "Ethnic Groups Battle Through Language," Japan Times, 18 March, p. 17.

As Western culture has spread around the globe, English has been absorbed into the languages of the world. Kim notes that while this expansion of English as a universal language has been widespread, there are signs of a backlash. Koreans have recently debated the use of English; in Canada the French-speaking citizens of Quebec have become militant in their attempt to eradicate English. In Singapore, the government has initiated a "Speak Mandarin" campaign to discourage the excessive use of English. Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Myanmar are Third World nations where limits have been placed on English.

"Kobe Boys and Girls Taught Sex Equality," Daily Yomiuri, 17 March 1990, p. 2.

The Kobe Board of Education has issued a 31-page reader which focuses on consideration for the opposite sex; advantages of being boys or girls; and sexual discrimination practices commonly found in Japanese society. Asked whether they had ever suffered a disadvantage because they were girls, only 8.8% of all third-grade girls gave a positive answer. However, this figure jumped to 21.9% among sixth graders.

Kobren, G. (1990). "Language Acquisition: What Is Gained Can Be Lost," Daily Yomiuri, 22 February, p. 7.

Aphasia, the loss of language, can result from a stroke or other trauma causing damage to the brain. Dr. Barry Gordon, an assistant professor of neurology at Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, describes some of the characteristic behaviors resulting from aphasia.

Koscielecki, M.M. (1990a). "English--One Language, Many Varieties," Daily Yomiuri, 4 January, p. 7.

Koscielecki notes that English has become the language of international communication. He goes on to comment upon the many varieties of English that exist as the result of sociolinguistic influences.

Koscielecki, M.M. (1990b). "Accent on English," Daily Yomiuri, 11 January, p. 7.

This is the conclusion of the Koscielecki's article which appeared in The Daily Yomiuri on 4 January.

Krauthammer, C. (1990). "Education: Doing Bad and Feeling Good," Time, 5 February, p. 52.

This article describes the "Balkanization" of American education. While attempting to soothe the pleasures of every minority and every geo-political region of the nation, education itself is being ignored. Krauthammer argues that the pursuit of good feeling in education is a dead end. The way to promote true self-esteem is through real achievement and real learning.

Kuga, A. (1990). "Bridge Over Global Waters," Daily Yomiuri, 15 February, p. 10.

This is an abridged version of Atsuki Kuga's essay which won first prize in the Japanese section of the ninth annual Japan-U.S. Student Essay Contest. This contest is sponsored in part by the International Education Council of Japan. Kuga is a student at Waseda University.

Kurtenbach, E. (1990). "Growing Social Problems Affect Japan's Children," Daily Yomiuri, 26 March, p. 7.

This article cites a number of social problems affecting Japanese youth. An increase in truancy, juvenile violence and child abuse point to the fact that serious problems exist in this culture. "Bosozoku" (motorcycle gangs), which often commit crimes such as assault and shoplifting, attract disaffected teenagers. More serious crimes, such as murder, have grown in frequency. The Child Guidance Center has reported that incidents of child abuse have dramatically escalated. In addition, suicides among children continue to occur regularly. Part of the problem is placed on changes in the Japanese family; since World War II men have been encouraged to spend more time at their jobs than with their families. The absence of fathers is considered a key factor in current social problems. Furthermore, constant pressure to study and attend cram schools contribute to rebellious student behavior. [See also: "Children Victims of Growing Social Problem," Mainichi Daily, 20 March 1990, p. 12.]

"Kyushu Youth Held in Child's Murder," Daily Yomiuri, 14 February 1990, p. 2.

A 17-year-old youth has been arrested for the abduction and murder of a 7-year-old boy. The culprit was once sent to a juvenile correctional facility for molesting young girls.

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"Lake Biwa to be the Site of UN Water Institute," Japan Times, 12 January 1990, p. 3.

The United Nations Environment Program has chosen Lake Biwa, Japan's largest lake, as the site for a research institute on worldwide pollution problems. The institute will collect information on fresh water from throughout the world and analyze it. Japan's government will be expected to provide financial assistance for construction costs, maintenance, and worker salaries.

Lan, S. (1990). "10,000 Youths Will Work Abroad in 1990," Japan Times, 23 January, p. 4.

The number of Japanese youths taking advantage of a working holiday visa program is expected to reach the 10,000 mark for 1990. The Japan Working Holiday Association, which was established 10 years ago, waives usual visa restrictions and allows young people to travel and work in participating countries. Japan reached working holiday agreements with Australia in 1981, New Zealand in 1985, and Canada in 1986. The number of Japanese participating in the program from January to October 1989 was 7,445.

"Language School Owner Close to Bankruptcy," Daily Yomiuri, 26 January 1990, p. 2.

The Tokyo Matsumoto Higher School of English Learning, which was established in 1971, has failed twice to meet payment on bills. Automatic suspension of dealings with banks occurs when individuals or corporations fail to pay their bills twice in six months. The school has about 1,200 students.

"Language Study Key to Success," Daily Yomiuri, 27 March 1990, p. 3.

Starting with the premise that being illiterate in Japan is a problem, this article recommends that people living in this country study Japanese.

"Language Teacher Examination Held," Daily Yomiuri, 29 January 1990, p. 2.

About 5,400 people took an examination for Japanese language teachers in Tokyo and Osaka. The test was administered by the Association of International Education, Japan. The association began giving the examinations in 1988 because of the number of foreigners wishing to study Japanese and because there is no public licensing system for Japanese teachers.

"Last All-Male Princeton Club to Accept Females," Mainichi Daily, 22 February 1990, p. 4.

The Ivy Club and the Tiger Inn are the last two of Princeton University's 13 private dining establishments that do not admit women. However, these restrictions are being lifted following a recent vote of club members. Most juniors and seniors take their meals at these "eating clubs" which are housed in private homes near the campus. While women have been permitted to visit and use the club facilities, they have not been permitted to join.

Levinson, E. (1990a). "Walking and Talking Equals Learning English," Daily Yomiuri, 1 March, p. 7.

Levinson suggests that taking students for a walk allows language to be learned within meaningful contexts.

Levinson, E. (1990b). "New Approach to Learning for Children," Asahi Evening, 10 March, p. 7.

Levinson points that while some students leap over the hurdle of final examinations and go on to higher academic training, other students are crushed by this type of learning environment. He suggests that concentration, meditation and introspection are effective paths for children to follow as they explore their knowledge of the world.

Lewan T. (1990). "Grim Future for Brazil Schools," Japan Times, 25 January, p. 16.

Worsening illiteracy, a soaring dropout rate, and a rash of school closings have combined to create a major crisis in Brazil's educational system. The Brazilian Institute of Public Opinion and Statistics released a report showing: (a) 11 percent of high school teachers have not finished grade school; (b) only two of every ten Brazilians have completed the eighth grade; (c) three-quarters of the country's school buildings are not fit for use; (d) the illiteracy rate is 27 percent and expected to rise. A UNICEF study says Brazil has the seventh highest grade school dropout rate in the world, behind Haiti, Yemen, Chad, the Central African Republic, Bangladesh, and Myanmar. The Brazilian government spends just 2.8 percent of its revenue on education, compared with an average of 4 percent in the rest of Latin America. One result of the crisis is a boom in home radio and television courses which allow some 4 million students nationwide earn grade school and high school equivalency diplomas through the mail.

Lewin, T. (1990). "A 2d Campus Homecoming," International Herald Tribune, 20 February, pp. 1, 4.

Universities in the U.S. are setting up retirement communities to attract alumni back to the campus. Schools mentioned in this article include Iowa State University, University of Virginia, Texas A&M University, Dartmouth College, and Oberlin College. While universities do not stress the financial benefits they gain from these ventures, there is a widespread feeling that campus-connected retirement communities will attract larger alumni gifts and bequests.

"Literacy Conference Begins in Thailand," Daily Yomiuri, 6 March 1990, p. 2.

The World Conference on Education for All, a United Nations event focusing attention on 1990 as International Literacy Year, is being held in Thailand. The conference is sponsored jointly by UNESCO, UNICEF and the World Bank. Illiteracy is viewed as a problem not only of education but also one that affects the whole social sphere, including people's economic status, health and fundamental human rights.

Ma, K. (1990a). "Educating Japanese-Brazilians Overseas," Daily Yomiuri, 1 February, p. 7.

In Brazil, many second-generation Brazillian-Japanese find it difficult to generate interest in learning about Japan. Margaret Hiroko So, the founder and head instructor of the two-year-old Nichihaku Nobiru Gakuin, is attempting to change this. So has been teaching Japanese to Japanese-Brazilian children since the age of 17. One of the biggest hurdles for her to overcome is generating interest in a subject with a group of students who have never been exposed to Japanese culture. So came to Japan for the first time four years ago on a one-year Japanese teacher training course sponsored by the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

Ma, K. (1990b). "Teaching Japanese as a 2nd Language," Daily Yomiuri, 15 February, p. 7.

Naoko Aoki, one of four full-time staff lecturers at Sanno Junior College responsible for teaching Japanese to foreign students in the school's Japanese as a Second Language (JSL) Research Department, estimates that at least 80% of the JSL teacher population works on a part-time basis. Aoki advises those who are serious about teaching JSL to get a higher degree in a related field--student psychology, linguistics, or teaching science. Because of guidelines set up for Japanese language schools by Nighongo Kyoiku Shinko Kyhokai (Association for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education), only well-qualified instructors can expect to find employment.

Ma, K. (1990c). "Computer Assists Language Learners," Daily Yomiuri, 8 March, p. 7.

Computer-assisted learning is part of the curriculum of Tokyo American Community College, a two-year school affiliated with the Los Angeles Community College District in California. The computers can be used to construct texts and to exercise analytical reading skills.

"'Macbeth' With Noh Taste," Asahi Evening, 14 February 1990, p. 7.

To celebrate its 85th anniversary, Ueno Gakuen College in Tokyo plans to present a production of Shakespeare's "Macbeth" using theatrical elements from the Noh traditions.

"Magazine Lists Open Courses at 48 Tokyo Area Colleges," Japan Times, 16 March 1990, p. 2.

"New Recommendations for Studies" is a magazine which lists college courses open to nonstudents who want to continue their education. Some of the courses, such as golf and judo aerobics, are practical while others, such as literature and astronomy, are academic. Showa Women's University, Waseda and Jochi are the three best known for open colleges. Showa, which offers as many as 300 courses, is particularly popular among housewives and salaried workers.

"Man Arrested for Burning Schoolboy," Daily Yomiuri, 26 March 1990, p. 5.

A former caretaker at an elementary school in Los Angeles has been arrested for murdering an 8-year-old boy by setting him on fire.

"Man Sentenced to Life for Strangling Student," Daily Yomiuri, 31 March 1990, p. 2.

A man who murdered a Waseda University co-ed has been sentenced to life in prison.

Manning, A. (1990). "Concerned Students Are Tuning Out Tuna," USA Today, 12 January, p. 7.

A student boycott supported by Earth Island Institute, a San Francisco-based organization, is aimed at the tuna industry to protest the number of dolphins killed in tuna nets.

Marshall, S. (1990a). "Abortion Battle Moves Onto Colleges," USA Today, 6 January, p. 3.

The abortion question is heating up on campuses across the U.S. The National Abortion Rights Action League has 300,000 member nationally; the efforts of a University of Washington political science major to found a chapter are mentioned. However, not all campus activity is pro-abortion. The American Collegians for Life takes an opposing stand on this issue.

Marshall, S. (1990b). "Teachers in W.Va. Say They 'Were Desperate'," USA Today, 15 March, p. 3A.

Teacher strikes in West Virginia have closed schools in 46 out of 55 counties. The strike has affected about 19,000 union teachers. An accompanying chart shows that Alaska, Connecticut, D.C., New York and California are the states with the highest teacher salaries. South Dakota, Arkansas, West Virginia, Oklahoma, and North Dakota are the bottom five.

Masaki, H. (1990a). "Academic Exchanges to be Put on Agenda," Japan Times, 2 March, pp. 1, 4.

A study has found that only 60 Americans--mostly scholars, journalists and lawyers in their 30s and 40s--applied for a Fulbright scholarship in 1989 to study in Japan. This number was less than half the 131 Americans who applied for the same scholarship in 1987. A similar downtrend has taken place in the "professional fellowship program" sponsored by the Japan Foundation. The article suggests that rising economic and trade tension between the two countries has contributed to this decline.

Masaki, H. (1990b). "Youth-Exchange Program Threatened," Japan Times, 17 March, p. 3.

The Youth for Understanding Program, which annually assists in the exchange of 100 American and 50 Japanese high school students, is threatened under the U.S. fiscal budget for 1991. The Japan Foundation, a semi-government organization, is running the Japanese side of the program.

Matsuoka, I. (1990). "Private Sector Lures Defense Academy Grads," Daily Yomiuri, 21 March, p. 3.

In order to curb the flow of its graduates into the private sector, the National Defense Academy has initiated a number of changes. These changes include reducing the necessary credits for graduates from 185 to 157, shortening training hours, reducing the list of required courses, and introducing more elective subjects. Based on the expenses for last year's graduates, ¥17 million was spent on the four-year education of each cadet. The academy is expected to admit women in the next few years.

May, W. (1990). "'Third-Generation' Issue Coming to Forefront," Mainichi Daily, 18 March, p. 12.

This article examines problems surrounding the Korean community in Japan and mentions discrimination they experience in education.

McAllister, B. (1990). "Reagan Tapes Not 'Educational,'" Daily Yomiuri, 9 January, p. 5.

The U.S. Information Agency has ruled that a collection of tapes of former President Ronald Reagan's speeches are not educational. A Chicago tape distributor asked USIA to declare the tapes "educational" because items with this classification can be shipped duty-free to more than 100 countries thus boosting sales. However, USIA, which has been in a prolonged court fight over the regulations under which it determines what is educational, turned down the Reagan tapes.

McNally, O. (1990). "Teens Prove Conceptual Art Can Be Profitable and Fun," Japan Times, 4 February, p. 13.

Tim Rollins and the Kids of Survival is a troupe of street-smart teenage artists whose conceptual art works have been shown at the Museum of Modern Art and the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Tim Rollins, the founder of K.O.S., is a former public high school teacher. He uses art and the texts of literary classics as teaching tools for 15 black and Hispanic kids in his group.

"Middle School Holds Secret Test," Daily Yomiuri, 11 February 1990, p. 2.

Setagaya Gakuen Middle School, a prestigious private institution in Tokyo, has been criticized for conducting an entrance examination that was not announced to the general public. The school officials reportedly telephoned several well-known tutoring schools and asked these institutions to encourage their best students to take the unannounced entrance examination. A Tokyo metropolitan government official stated that this examination violated principles of fairness and openness. The sub-rosa testing also took place last year.

"Ministry to Support Women's Help Groups," Daily Yomiuri, 23 January 1990, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education will establish an organization in April to subsidize women's voluntary groups that care for the elderly and promote international personnel exchanges. The Fresh Support Business Operation is designed to encourage women to participate in community activities. Training of group leaders will focus on how to look after elderly persons living alone, consumer education, health care and environmental protection. It will also include instruction for interpreters to foreign nationals living or studying in Japan as well as offer Japanese language courses.

"Missing Boy Found Dead in Tone River," Daily Yomiuri, 20 March 1990, p. 2.

The naked and bound body of a 12-year-old boy who disappeared last month was found floating in the Tone River. See: "Police Probe Disappearance of Frequent Runaway, 12," Daily Yomiuri, 14 March 1990, p. 2.

"MITI Plans Int'l Business School," Mainichi Daily, 23 January 1990, p. 7.

At the Asia Pacific Economic Conference, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) announced plans to set up an international business school in Kanagawa by 1993. The school will offer courses on Japanese methods of success in business to students from developing countries.

Mitsumori, Y. (1990a). ""Harvard Grad Fits in at Sony," Daily Yomiuri, 1 February, p. 7.

Sony Corp. is currently placing greater emphasis on internationalism. Between 60 and 70 foreigners work for the consumer electronics leader both at the administrative and technical levels. In addition, there are numerous returnees and graduates from foreign universities.Ken Munekata, a graduate of Harvard Business School, is now planning management strategy for Sony Corp. Munekata began his long journey to the Ivy League by attending an international school in Japan from the elementary level. In preparation for entering an American. university, he transferred to a high school in the U.S. while in his third year of high school in Japan. Following this, he did his undergraduate work at Brown University.

Mitsumori, Y. (1990b). "Learning English by Teaching English," Daily Yomiuri, 15 March, p. 7.

Kohei Takubo, a teacher of business English, recruits students for the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, lectures in English at Kanagawa University, and interprets for NEC Corporation. NEC supports one of the largest corporate English programs in Japan. In addition to English, the center offers classes in French, Portuguese, Spanish, Chinese and Korean.

"Money Problems Close Tokyo English School," Daily Yomiuri, 3 February 1990, p. 2.

The Tokyo Matsumoto School of English will not be able to continue classes for the new school year beginning in April because of financial difficulties.

"More Companies Wooing Foreign Students Here," Daily Yomiuri, 18 January 1990, p. 2.

A growing number of companies have begun recruiting foreign students in university programs in Japan. Until several years ago, the work available to these non-Japanese students was limited to jobs as translators or interpreters. Todays, however, the opportunities range from international finance, product development, and sales. According to the Ministry of Education, the number of foreign students at higher educational institutions in Japan stood at about 26,000 last May, with more than 80 percent from Asian countries, including China, Taiwan, and South Korea. Nihon University had 722 foreign students--the highest figure for a private college. Asia University had more than 300 foreign students.

"More Foreigners Seek Visa Changes," Daily Yomiuri, 22 January 1990, p. 2.

According to a Ministry of Justice survey, during the first half of 1989 a record number of foreign students sought to change their visa status to pursue work. In 1985, a total of 270 asked for a change in visa status; however, in the first six months of 1989, a total of 615 foreign students applied for visa changes; Work visas were issued to 489 foreign nationals from 33 countries. Chinese nationals topped the list at 143, followed by 123 Taiwanese, 72 Malaysians, 52 South Koreans, and 19 U.S. citizens.

"More Yen Needed to Equip First Graders," Mainichi Daily, 31 January 1990, p. 12.

The average cost to clothe and equip children for the first grade of elementary school has increased 10 percent over the previous year to ¥220,000. Of the 39 consumer items examined in the Tokyo Metropolitan Government survey, only gym clothes bags, drawing paper and origami paper either dropped in cost or stayed the same while the other 36 items increased in price.

"Most Vocational Students Certified Before Graduation," Japan Times, 27 February 1990, p. 3.

As of December 1988, 622,402 students were studying at 2,696 private and 348 public vocational schools in Japan. Of these, 59,515 were also company employees. A Ministry of Education survey of 3,624 March 1988 graduates shows that about 60% have obtained qualifications issued or authorized by the government. More than 90% of 1,600 students majoring in medicine, hygiene and education earned their qualifications before graduation. In March 1989, about 1.7 million people graduated from high school--17.9% entered four-year colleges; 13.4% entered vocational schools; and 12.4% went into two-year colleges.

"Muffling the Motorcycle Madness," Japan Times, 5 February 1990, p. 20.

This newspaper editorial comments on the problem of bosozoku, motorcycle gangs. In 1989, police made 107,889 bosozoku arrests. Emergency phone calls to the police from the public about bosozoku related incidents totaled 114,936.

"Murder Makes Parents Wary of Oklahoma," Mainichi Daily, 8 March 1990, p. 12.

When a Japanese graduate student at Oklahoma City College was shot to death in February, parents of Japanese students became alarmed about safety in that state. This issue has caused trouble for Oklahoma State University which has recently set up a branch campus near Kyoto. Under this program, Japanese students are able to study both in Japan and in the U.S. There is no relationship between Oklahoma City College and Oklahoma State University.

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Nagata, K. (1990). "Ikebana: 'Communicating' with Flowers," Daily Yomiuri, 18 January, p. 7.

Akihiro Kasuya, head master of the Ichiyo School of Ikebana, conducts classes in flower arrangement to about 60 foreign students in Tokyo. Most students are the wives of businessmen or diplomats.

"Nagoya Essays Relate Cross-Culture Insights," Daily Yomiuri, 26 February 1990, p. 2.

A collection of essays by 77 Japanese families who have hosted foreign students offers insights into language barriers and cross-cultural problems. The project has been coordinated by the Center for Japanese Studies of Nanzan University.

"National Spanish Test Set for June 3," Japan Times, 11 March 1990, p. 10.

The Japan Spanish Society will hold the 35th Spanish Proficiency Test in 18 major cities around Japan on June 3. The test for levels 1 to 4 is a written exam; a written exam plus a listening comprehension test are given for levels 5 and 6.

Negishi, Y. (1990). "Falling Standards of English Worrying Malaysians," Asahi Evening, 19 January, p. 9.

Before 1970, English was used extensively in many schools from primary schools to colleges and universities in Malaysia. For the past two decades Bahasa Malaysia has replaced English. No longer a medium of instruction, English is currently taught in the upper grades of primary schools and as one of the subjects at secondary schools. There are five periods of English a week at secondary schools, each lasting 35 minutes. The University of Malaysia remains the nation's only higher educational institution which has a department of English, producing only seven or eight graduates with a bachelor's degree in English every year.

"New Council to Aid Foreign Students," Daily Yomiuri, 18 March 1990, p. 2.

The number of foreign students in Japan has increased threefold in the past five years; this number is expected to reach 100,000 by the end of the decade. Half of these students live in Tokyo where lack of housing and the cost of living make life difficult. The Committee Facilitating Exchange with Foreign Students will seek solutions to some of these problems. Participating organizations in this committee include Tokyo University, Waseda University and the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

"New Graduates' First Job Is to Go Back to 'School,'" Japan Times, 29 March 1990, p. 13.

After Japanese students graduate from the university and are hired by a corporation, they often undergo training to initiate them into the mental attitudes and manners of the company. This article examines several such training projects including Kanrisha Yosei Gakko (Training Institute of Management) which is famous for the severity of its "hell camp" type instruction.

"New Katakana Rules Ease Foreign Word Renditions," Mainichi Daily, 3 March 1990, p. 12.

The National Language Council has suggested 33 new katakana phonetic readings on top of the 103 already approved by the government. The purpose of the council is to correct some of the present written forms of loan words in Japanese. Current usage appears to have drifted from the rules set in 1954. The council has reaffirmed the policy to permit flexible katakana spelling of loan words and foreign names in the Japanese language.

"NHK Satellite TV to Air Amateur Band Contest," Daily Yomiuri, 8 March 1990, p. 2.

A growing popularity of amateur rock bands has prompted NHK to sponsor a nationwide rock contest on its satellite network. NHK's rock programming has attracted 2 million amateur rockers, including 700,000 high school students.

"Nihon U. Grads Exit in 'Shifts,'" Daily Yomiuri, 26 March 1990, p. 2.

Nihon University held a double session graduation ceremony for the 17,000 students who graduated. This was the highest number of graduates for any Japanese university. Waseda University also held a double shift ceremony for its 10,200 graduates.

"Nikkyoso to Protest Anthem, Flag Raising," Mainichi Daily, 6 March 1990, p. 12.

Nikkyoso, Japan's nationwide union of teachers, has outlined plans to resist new government guidelines making it mandatory to sing the nations's anthem and fly its flag during entrance and graduation ceremonies at elementary, junior and senior high schools. Regulations covering the flag and anthem set by the Ministry of Education are scheduled to go into effect from April 1.

"Niwano Award to US Scholar," Mainichi Daily, 24 February 1990, p. 12.

Norman Cousins, a professor in the medical school of the University of California at Los Angeles, has been selected as the winner of this year's Niwano Peace Prize. The prize was set up in 1978 to honor and encourage individuals and organizations to promote world peace. In 1957, Cousins founded the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, the largest secular peace and disarmament group in the U.S.

"N. Korea Recalls Students," Asahi Evening News, 5 January 1990, p. 2.

North Korea abruptly repatriated all its nationals studying or working on training schemes in Czechoslovakia. Observers believe the recall took place because North Korean authorities feared their students would become infected by the changes taking place in Eastern Europe.

"Night Classes Proving Popular as College Competition Stiffens," Japan Times, 2 February 1990, p. 2.

As competition to enter college stiffens, more students are opting for night classes at prestigious private universities in the hopes of eventually transferring to day classes. The idea is that night courses are generally easier to enter than ones offered in the day, and most schools permit night students to move to day courses as long as they can pass transfer examinations. Currently 47 private universities across the country have night courses, and 40 of them allow students to transfer. At the law department of Chuo University in Tokyo, 382 students, or about half of all the freshmen enrolled in the department's night courses, took transfer examinations. The competition for these exams is so intense that only one in 25 students can enter the business administration department of Hosei University, one in 20 in the same department of Komazawa University, and one in 1 in the economics department of Nihon University. The total number of students who took entrance exams for night courses reached 140,000 last year.

"No More Japanese in Millenium: Study," Mainichi Daily, 14 March 1990, p. 12.

A report by the Ministry of Health and Welfare shows that if Japan's current birthrate holds, the country of 123 million will be reduced to some 45,000 in a millenium, and disappear altogether a few years later. The birthrate per 1,000 inhabitants was 10.1 in 1989, the world's lowest, a figure recorded for the second straight year. It is suspected that smaller families are caused by the cost of education, cramped living space, and increased opportunities for women.

"Non-Profit Group Offers Japanese Classes," Japan Times, 18 January 1990, p. 16.

Chiyaya Nihongo Kenshukai, a non-profit organization is offering Japanese classes. A minimum of six students are required for each class group.

Northridge, A. (1990). "Reader Miffed by English Poke," Daily Yomiuri, 1 March, p. 7.

Northridge takes exception to an earlier published statement that British English is an example of an outmoded institution.

Nozawa, S. (1990a). "Traveling Through English," Daily Yomiuri, 8 February, p. 7.

Masao Ninomiya, an English teacher at Karasuyama Middle School in Tokyo, teaching language using a variety of techniques. These range from game-like drills to videotaped activities. Ninomiya mentions that many of his ideas have come from his experiences with the Junior High School English Teachers' Association.

Nozawa, S. (1990b). Professionals: Bashing Semantic Misunderstandings," Daily Yomiuri, 1 March, p. 7.

Kumi Sato, a graduate of Wellesley College, now teaches international communication in Cosmo Public Relations Co. She holds that international education should begin at an early age; understanding other cultural values cannot be gained overnight as an adult.

Nozawa, S. (1990c). "Learning to Test for Performance," Daily Yomiuri, 15 March, p. 7.

The Oral Proficiency Interview Program, developed by the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (ACTFL), has grown to include training in 12 languages, including English, Arabic, Chinese, French, Hindi, and Japanese. The purpose of this testing procedure is to determine students' ability to perform using a second language.

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"Official Oxford Dictionary Service Open for Business," Japan Times, 10 March 1990, p. 11.

Because most people are unwilling to invest $2,500 for the complete 20-volume set of the Oxford English Dictionary, Oxford University press has provided since 1983 a word consultation service. A telephone line allows callers to request information as well as giving access to a computer where all present, and possible future, dictionary entries are stored.

Ohki, E. (1990). "Education System Stymies Gymnasts," Japan Times. 4 January, p. 3.

According to the Japan Gymnastics Association, 7,879 women took part in gymnastics competitions last year. Of these, an overwhelming 5,715 were high school students, 1,562 junior high school or elementary students, and the remaining others college students or working women. Many give up a career as a professional athlete because in an academic-oriented society like Japan, talented athletes prefer to go to the university. To resolve this problem, the government's Council on Educational Reform in 1987 recommended that people with outstanding abilities in certain fields should be placed in schools specializing in sports. To date, that recommendation has not been carried out.

Onoda, R. (1990). "Kids Must Know More About Life," Daily Yomiuri, 24 January, p. 3.

In this letter to the editor a Japanese housewife states that the five-day school week will give students time to discover how formal education applies to the real world.

Ordovensky, P. (1990a). "Substance Use Tied to Campus Crime," USA Today, 12 January, p. 1.

A national survey of 1,875 students by Towson State University's Center for the Study and Prevention of Campus Violence reveals that almost two-thirds of those who commit campus crimes are high on alcohol or drugs. Eight percent of the students responding anonymously say they have committed a campus crime, and 62 percent of that group say they were under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time. Other findings: (a) More than one-third (36 percent) say they have been a crime victim at college; (b) most frequent crimes were theft, vandalism and fights; (c) 30 percent say they use alcohol at least weekly--only 14.7 percent never drink; and (d) 28 percent say they have used marijuana, 8.5 percent have tried hallucinogenic drugs, and 5 percent have used cocaine.

Ordovensky, P. (1990b). "Groups Urge End of 'Test Craze'," USA Today, 26 January, p. 3A

The National Center for Fair and Open Testing is a coalition of 35 education and other groups which believes the testing craze has damaged the quality of U.S. education. Members of this coalition include: the American Federation of Teachers, the National PTA; NAACP; the National Association of Elementary School Principals; the International Reading Association; and the National Women's Political Caucus. The National Education Association did not join. Specifically, the coalition has asked to have standardized tests phased out, including the Iowa Test of Basic Skills, the California Achievement Test, and the National Assessment of Educational Progress.

"Osaka Institute Funds Foreigners' Research of Japanese Children's Books," Japan Times, 5 January 1990, p. 2.

The International Institute for Children's Literature in Osaka, which was established in 1984, has about 330,000 books and related materials in its collection. The institute has four annual scholarships for researchers interested in children's literature. These are ¥150,000 for unexperienced researchers and ¥300,000 for those with experience. One current scholarship recipient is chairman of the Korean Children's Literature Society.

"Osaka Plans Daytime 'Night School,'" Japan Times, 23 February 1990, p. 2.

In April, the Osaka municipal government will open an alternative high school for students who want to attend daytime classes at their discretion and work at night. Presently students can attend three types of high schools, including regular and night schools--where students have no choice but to attend curricula set by the schools--and correspondence schools. The new school will also offer adult education classes and accept returnees from abroad.

"Out of School, Out of Life," Japan Times, 18 March 1990, p. 18.

The Ministry of Education has released statistics showing that the nation's high school dropout rate in on the rise again after five years of decline. In 1988, 116,617 students, or 2.1 percent of all enrollment, dropped out. This editorial suggests that rigid dress codes and school rules as well as a rejection by the courts of teachers' rights to move beyond ministry-dictated textbooks contribute to the present malaise.

"Overseas Volunteers Smeared in Flag Flap," Daily Yomiuri, 26 March 1990, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education's new course of study starting from the 1993 academic year stipulates the mandatory raising of the Hinomaru flag and the singing of "Kimigayo" on ceremonial occasions at primary, middle and high schools. However, the section regulating flag and anthem use at ceremonies will go into effect this year at April entrance ceremonies. A dispute has arisen between the Foreign Ministry and the Education Ministry over the flag issue. The Ministry of Education has charged that Japanese foreign volunteers have shown disrespect to other nations' flags because they were never taught to respect their own; the Foreign Ministry states that there is no evidence to support this allegation.

"Oxford Branch Slated for Kobe," Daily Yomiuri, 10 January 1990, p. 2.

A branch school of Oxford University is scheduled to open in Kobe next September. The school will offer a one-year master's degree program in economics, literature and mathematics to students who have graduated from four-year universities in Japan. To begin, about 40 students are expected; lecturers will be invited from Oxford.

"Oxford Gets ₤10 Mil. from HK Film Mogul," Mainichi Daily, 8 March 1990, p. 4.

Oxford University has been given 10 million pounds by Hong Kong movie-maker Sir Run Run Shaw to endow an institute for Chinese studies. The new institute will encourage a regular flow of scholars and students from China and Hong Kong to work at Oxford.

"Oxford Opening Branch in Kobe in Autumn 1991," Mainichi Daily, 11 March 1990, p. 22.

St. Catherine's College of Oxford University will establish a branch campus in Kobe. About 40 students who have graduated from Japanese universities will be admitted for liberal arts studies for one year of study with six professors to be sent from the main campus in England. After completing this curriculum, the students are entitled to continue studies at the postgraduate level in Britain.

"Oxford to Bring English, Virtue of Dissent to Kobe," Japan Times, 17 March 1990, p. 3.

St. Catherine's College of Oxford University will open a branch campus in Kobe in September. These courses are part of a strategy to generate cash badly needed because of cuts in educational funding by the Thatcher government. The main aim of the year-long course will be improve English skills as well as fostering Western learning strategies. A spokesman from Oxford reports that in the past Japanese students have had difficulty adapting to independent research and opposing what their teachers tell them.

Ozaki, M. (1990a). "Beating Bigotry in the Business World," Daily Yomiuri, 4 January, p. 7.

Temp Staff, a leading temporary help agency, started out as a one-woman cottage industry 16 years ago. Yoshiko Shinohara worked as a secretary for one and a half years in Australia. When she returned to Japan, the male-dominated business world of Japan was not ready to accept a woman into its circle, so she went to Britain to brush up her English. After that, she organized her job placement agency. Last year Shinohara's business had annual sales of ¥12.8 billion, and she controls 35,000 registered temporary staff.

Ozaki, M. (1990b). "How to Use Those Three Little Words," Daily Yomiuri, 22 February, p. 7.

Ozaki reviews Three Little Words: A, An, The (McGraw-Hill, 1989) by Alan Brender, an instructor of writing and journalism at Temple University Japan. Brender's book is based on a chart that depicts graphically the use of English articles.

"Parents Run Ad Opposing Forced Haircuts," Japan Times, 25 March 1990, p. 2.

In Kobe a parents' group which is opposed to a rule requiring male students in public junior high schools to have closely cropped hair raised enough money to run a newspaper ad opposing this regulation. More than 3,000 people made donations to publish the ad. The parents assert that the mandatory rule on close-cut hair is outdated, violates children's rights, and hampers both creativity and motivation. They also cite a district court decision which ruled that "appropriateness for junior high school students," "prevention against juvenile delinquency," and "cleanliness" were not valid reasons for demanding short hair.

Perron, J. (1990). "Art Schools Focus on Conformity, Not Creativity," Japan Times, 12 January, p. 15.

Perron criticizes Japanese art schools for failing to stimulate creativity. Japanese art is an art of the surface; the subversive nature of the artist in the West is unknown in Japan. The Musashino Art College, Sophia University, Tokyo University of Fine Arts and the Institute of Contemporary Art are mentioned.

"Physics Errors Found in English Text," Daily Yomiuri, 25 January 1990, p. 7.

A high school teacher and his students found some mistakes in the explanation of Newton's laws of motion in The Crown English Series II textbook. According to the publisher, the textbook was based on material produced by Indiana State University. Commenting on why the mistakes had not been noticed for four years, the teacher said, "I guess it is because the students were concentrating on learning aspects of English so they could pass the entrance exams, and weren't concentrating on the content of the text."

"Police Nab 21 Boys in Station Rumble," Daily Yomiuri, 23 January 1990, p. 2.

Six boys in Yokohama were injured during a fight between the students of two high schools. The encounter included the use of metal pipes and bats. Police apprehended 21 students involved in this incident.

"Police Probe Disappearance of Frequent Runaway, 12," Daily Yomiuri, 14 March 1990, p. 2.

A 12-year-old boy who has a history of running away from home has become the target of a police search after missing for more than five days. Significantly, when he left home, the boy took his backpack which contained school textbooks. [See: "Missing Boy Found Dead in Tone River," Daily Yomiuri, 20 March 1990, p. 2.]

"Police Target 'Shibukajizoku' Youths," Japan Times, 5 March 1990, p. 2.

The Metropolitan Police Department in Tokyo plans to crack down on youths who have been causing trouble in the Shibuya District. These young people are called shibukajizoku because they frequent Shibuya ("shibu") and dress in casual outfits ("kajuaru").

"Polish Prof Takes Lessons from Japan," Daily Yomiuri, 25 February 1990, p. 2.

Warsaw University professor Urszla Grzelonska has been studying economic conditions in Japan under the auspices of a Japan-Poland research program set up by the Japan Institute of Labor which is affiliated with the Ministry of Labor. A Japanese team of scholars is scheduled to visit Poland under the same program.

"Political System, Universities Stifle Independent Research," Japan Economic Journal, 24 February 1990, p. 27.

Japanese research institutions--such as the International Institute for Global Peace that was founded by former Prime Minister Nakasone--closely resemble the Brookings or American Enterprise Institute models upon which they are based. Most Japanese research stems from needs of the business community. Japanese corporations spend more money financing research programs in American universities than they do in Japan. This strategy gives them immediate access to information from Stanford, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the California Institute of Technology.

"Posthumous Diplomas for 27 Kochi Students," Mainichi Daily, 4 February 1990, p. 14.

Graduation certificates were posthumously issued to 27 students killed in a train crash in China on March 24, 1988, while traveling there on a school excursion.

"Prefecture to Assist Foreign Grad Students," Japan Times, 14 February 1990, p. 2.

The Aichi Prefectural Government will begin offering four scholarships a year for foreign graduate students. The scholarships, which will be awarded for 2 1/2 years, will pay the students' round-trip air fare, school fees, up to ¥180,000 a month for living expenses, and up to ¥12,000 a month for rent. The students will also receive ¥20,000 a month to subsidize their language school fees during a six-month preparatory period. The purpose of the scholarships is to increase the number of foreigners who are familiar with Aichi Prefecture.

"Primary Teacher Nabbed in Killing of Student," Daily Yomiuri, 27 March 1990, p. 2.

An elementary school teacher who had been fired for molesting several of his students, kidnapped and murdered one of the girls.

"Prince on Way Back to Oxford," Mainichi Daily, 15 January 1990, p. 12.

Prince Aya has returned to Britain to continue his studies at Oxford University. The prince came to Japan on January 4 to attend ceremonies marking the first anniversary of the late emperor.

"Principals Told to Have Students Sing Nat'l Anthem," Asahi Evening, 21 February 1990, p. 3.

The Tokyo Board of Education has instructed principals of metropolitan senior high schools to fly the national flag and have students sing the national anthem at graduation and entrance ceremonies. The Board has directed that flag raising and anthem singing should be carried out through the common consent of all the teachers, but in the even that this is not possible, the principal must carry out this policy on his own. A survey by the Tokyo Board of Education shows 90% of the public primary and junior high schools in Tokyo are flying the flag at entrance ceremonies, but only 20% of senior high schools are following the edict. As for singing the anthem, it is done over 60% of the time in junior high schools but only 20% in primary schools and less than 2% in senior high schools.

"Prize Revoked After Work Found to be Copy," Daily Yomiuri, 24 March 1990, p. 2.

The Riso Educational Foundation has revoked an award to a Kanazawa University student because the her drawing was discovered to be copied from a children's story book.

"Professor Gives Away Poetry Book," Daily Yomiuri, 1 March 1990, p. 3.

Tsuneo Miyaoka, a professor of English literature at Shikoku Women's University, has distributed 1,000 copies of his anthology of 69 Chinese poems which he translated into English.

"Prosecutor's Office Gets School Blackmail Case," Daily Yomiuri, 21 February 1990, p. 2.

The owner of a cram school has been arrested on blackmail charges following threats he made to the Sundai Preparatory School. After discovering some mistakes in a practice Japanese language examination given by the preparatory school, the man visited the school threatening to bring the case before a Diet member he claimed to know unless the school hired him for ¥10 million.

"Public Libraries Mushroom, Offer Audiovisual Services," Japan Times, 30 March 1990, p. 3.

According to the Japan Library Association, the number of public libraries has increased 40% in the last 10 years to nearly 2,000. Many of these libraries are expanding their services to include audiovisual materials.

"Public Universities Start Final Entrance Exams," Japan Times, 26 February 1990, p. 2.

The second round of testing for national and other public universities has begun. At Tokyo Metropolitan University, more than half the applicants who originally sought admission were turned down on the basis of their scores on the preliminary standardized test. Only the 4,771 applicants who passed the preliminary test are allowed to sit for the second exam. Other universities holding entrance examinations include Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Tokyo University, and Kyoto University.

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"Quest for Truth Ends at Thai School," Japan Times, 11 February 1990, p. 2.

Toshiki Yamamoto is a teacher in a school for abused children in a Thai village near Myanmar. The Children Village School cares for about 100 children who were abused by their parents. The children are educated, given vocational training, and taught to manage a farm by themselves.

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"Read the Report Card," International Herald Tribune, 13 January 1990, p. 6.

U.S. Education Secretary Lauro Cavazos has released the latest information from the National Assessment of Educational Progress survey. The report on student reading and writing ability--two of 11 subject tests given at two-year intervals--showed that the proficiency of 9-, 13-, and 17-year-olds is inadequate. Black students at all three ages have narrowed the reading gap with whites, even though the black dropout rate is also declining--which would ordinarily mean more marginal students in school and lower average scores. The white level is not particularly good--only 42 percent of 17-year-olds read at a level the NAEP judged "adept." The 1988 black-white gap is still 20 percentage points even though it was 53 points in 1971. Analysts speculate that the 1970s approach of putting large amounts of money into compensatory education programs for disadvantaged students--most of them black--helped their abilities and results in long-term achievement.

"Record 59 Cadets Refuse to be Future Officers," Asahi Evening, 19 March 1990, p. 3.

The 430-member senior class of the National Defense Academy graduated in Yokosuka. The graduates included 424 Japanese and six foreigners. University officials said a record 59 cadets declined to take the pledge as Self-Defense Force candidates, a rise from the 51 who rejected military careers in 1989.

"Record-High Numbers Take Entrance Exams," Mainichi Daily, 14 January 1990, p. 20.

A total of 430,542 students applied for only 111,094 university places under a newly devised joint university entrance exam system administered by the National Center for University Entrance Examinations. This was the first time that private university applicants were allowed to take the Center's exams which in the past were only for students applying to public universities. A total of 148 universities participated in the new, combined exam system, among them 132 public and 16 private institutions.

"Record Number of SDF Academy Graduates Refuse Commission," Mainichi Daily, 20 March 1990, p. 12.

The 34th graduating class from the National Defense Academy has completed its academic program. The graduating class consists of 424 Japanese and six foreigners (four Thai and two Singaporeans). The majority of academy students--374 out of 430--chose technical studies offered in areas ranging from precision mechanics to information engineering. University officials said a record 60 graduating students declined to take the pledge as Self Defense Force candidates.

"Record Number of Students Take New Entrance Exams," Daily Yomiuri, 13 January 1990, p. 2.

This is essentially the same report that appears in this bibliography under the entry: "College Entrance Tests Start," Japan Times, 13 January 1990, p. 2.

"Record 60 Academy Grads Bypassing SDF for Jobs," Daily Yomiuri, 14 March 1990, p. 2.

A record 60 graduates of this year's National Defense Academy class of 425 are passing up the military to take jobs in leading private companies. Academy officials had worried that they might lose more than 100 graduating students because private companies, suffering from an escalating labor shortage, are particularly eager to recruit well-disciplined academy graduates. Last year, 51 graduates of Japan's only university-level military academy refused to join the Self-Defense Force. It costs the government ¥17 million to educate one student at the academy for the full four years.

Redfield, M. (1990). "'Career TEFL' Should Start with Experience," Daily Yomiuri, 1 March, p. 7.

In discussing language teacher qualifications, Redfield divides the TEFL world into two positions: (1) career TEFL, which calls for professional and personal responsibility, and (2) entrance TEFL, which calls solely for personal responsibility. Career TEFL requires the ability to make decisions about program goals and objectives, curriculum and syllabus, materials and methods, as well as student and program evaluations. Entrance TEFL requires personal qualities such as responsibility, dedication, enthusiasm, personality, language ability and respect for students, subject and situation.

"Report: Child Care Needs Support of Companies," Daily Yomiuri, 1 February 1990, p. 2.

A report by the Council on Family Life and Child Rearing in the Future, an advisory body to the Ministry of Health and Welfare, promotes the idea of child care by men and encourages working women to have babies. The council is seeking to stem the declining birthrate in Japan. The total number of newborns has dwindled from a peak of 2.09 million in 1973 to 1.24 million last year. The average number of births for a Japanese woman has dropped to an all-time low of 1.66. Businesses are urged to change their policies so that employees can more easily balance work and family life.

Reece, M. (1990). "Education of the Future, Not Just Today," Daily Yomiuri, 4 March, p. 7.

This is a review of Education for Creative Living--Ideas and Proposals of Tsunesaburo Makiguchi (Iowa State University Press). Tsunesaburo Makiguchi (1871-1944) was the founder and first president of Soka Gakkai, a lay organization of the Nichiren Shoshu sect of Buddhism. This book covers the full scope of Makiguchi's philosophy of education which run parallel to those of John Dewey. Education is not the transfer of information or the force-feeding of facts, but a concern with stimulating the innate curiosity of students. Makiguchi proposed that students attend school for half a day and then complete their education by working in their communities or at home for the remainder of the day.

"Refugee Student Fund Runs Low," Daily Yomiuri, 28 February 1990, p. 2.

The Association to Aid the Refugees started a scholarship fund eight years ago with a ¥7 million nest egg earned from a charity concert. The refugees targeted are those from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos; however, the organization has found that its funds are being drained as eligible students increased. Since it was begun, the scholarships have helped 38 Indochinese students graduate from universities, 30 with honors.

"Report Indicates Youth Alienation," Japanese Economic Journal, 10 February 1990, p. 10.

The Management and Coordination Agency has issued its "1989 White Paper on Youth: Current Status and Solutions of Youth Problems." The report states that a growing number of Japanese youth is suffering from social withdrawal, apathy and anorexia, in addition to more common manifestations of delinquency. The number of public elementary and junior high students with poor attendance has quadrupled from 10,534 in 1975 to 42,385 in 1988. Nearly 60% of the truants said they were either apathetic about school or actually afraid to go. Pervasive materialism and the proliferation of home computers and video recorders were cited as factors in rising self-centeredness to the detriment of personal relationships. The report emphasized the necessity of concerted effort by families, schools and communities to counteract these tendencies.

"Report Says U.S. Lags in Educational Funding," Daily Yomiuri, 17 January 1990, p. 4.

A report issued by the Economic Policy Institute says that the U.S. spends less on elementary and secondary education than do Japan, Austria, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and West Germany. Only Australia and Ireland invest less than the U.S. The U.S. Department of Education disputes these findings and is preparing a response based on data published by UNESCO. The department estimates total education spending by state, local and federal governments will total $353 billion this year.

"Retaking College Tests Is Expensive," Japan Times, 25 January 1990, p. 2.

According to a report by Sundai Yokiko, a major Tokyo preparatory school, the total average costs a student will incur to retake university entrance examinations will reach about ¥2 million. The growing population of college-age youth, which is expected to peak in 1992, will make competition stiffer. This article lists specific fees at Waseda University and Tokyo University.

"Returning Students Unhappy, Survey Says," Japan Times, 9 March 1990, p. 2.

A Teikyo University survey of 169 students who have returned to Japanese schools after living abroad reveals 65% have negative feelings about their current educational standing. Many cite rigid rules and lack of autonomy as reasons for their unhappiness in returning to Japanese-style education.

"Riches Breed Anti-Social, Delinquent Behavior," Mainichi Daily, 15 January 1990, p. 12.

A report from the Prime Minister's office links Japan's economic success to an increase in juvenile delinquency and other deviant behavior. The report suggests that Japan's diligent and disciplined work force and rigorous education system may be having dangerous side effects on the next generation. Parents with demanding work schedules have a tendency to be overly doting or negligent of their offspring. The report urges greater communication between parents and children and greater emphasis on moral and physical education to balance out academics.

"Ridiculous English," Mainichi Daily, 25 January 1990, p. 12.

Two lawyers have filed a demand with the Shimane prefectural inspection committee to eliminate public funding of ersatz English slogans. They cite "Refresh Resort Shimane" as one example. If the prefecture does not drop the use of these slogans, the lawyers plan to sue for misuse of public funds.

Roberts, L. (1990). "Move Over Miss Manners--Etiquette Class Draws D.C. Elite," Japan Times, 18 February, p. 10.

In Washington, D.C., Marjabelle Stewart teaches protocol to youngsters of dignitaries, politicians and embassy officials.

"Ruckus Raised Over Pak English Aides," Mainichi Daily, 17 February 1990, p. 12.

This is essentially the a repeat of "Teacher Reprimanded for Having Pakistanis in His English Class," Asahi Evening, 21 February 1990, p. 3. See entry in this bibliography.

"Russian to Be Optional in Polish Schools," Japan Times, 14 February 1990, p. 6.

The Polish Ministry of Education has announced that students will no longer be required to learn Russian. Although Russian will continue to be offered, there will be an increasing emphasis on Western languages. The ministry plans to intensify efforts to train teachers of other languages and will open a three-year school of English for teachers at Warsaw University.

Saito, T. (1990). "Nursery Schools No Public Service," Daily Yomiuri, 21 February, p. 3.

A schoolteacher in Yokohama complains about the municipal government's plan to abolish many of the public nursery schools in the area. Saito argues that current school hours do not conform to the needs of parents. School hours begin at 8:30 and end at 4:30. Therefore, parents who work from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. cannot use these services. While there are day care facilities which offer extended hours for parents who are forced to work overtime, the teachers work without licenses and with no government workers' guarantees.

Sander, J. (1990). "Japan's Lobby Power Within the U.S.," Daily Yomiuri, 15 February, p. 11.

This is an abridged version of Jason Sander's essay which won second prize in the U.S. section of the ninth annual Japan-U.S. Student Essay Contest. This contest is sponsored in part by the International Education Council of Japan. Sander is a student at Tufts University.

Sasajima, M. (1990). "Reforming English Class Curricula," Daily Yomiuri, 25 January, p. 7.

The outdated English language education curricula offered in the general culture courses of Japanese universities are as notorious as the repetitive courses offered in the three-year curricula of Japanese high schools. This issue will become a point of discussion at the Central Council for Education and at the University Education Council; both are advisory bodies to the Ministry of Education. It is expected that the ministry will allow students who pass the highest level of the Society for Testing English Proficiency (STEP) test to receive credit equivalent to the two-year general English course at the university.

Schmotter, J. (1990). "Advice for Japanese MBA Candidates," Mainichi Daily, 18 March, p. 2.]

Schmotter, an admissions officer at Cornell University's Johnson Graduate School of Management, discusses some of the differences that exist between Japanese and U.S. educational institutions. He mentions that English ability and interpersonal skills are characteristics requisite for successful MBA candidates.

Schoenberger, K. (1990). "The Japan-U.S. Education Deficit," Daily Yomiuri, 8 January, p. 7.

Schoenberger argues that it is an "education gap" that is giving Japan the edge in the current economic race. He notes while about 24,000 Japanese studied in the U.S. in 1988, only 964 American students enrolled in Japanese education programs. This lopsided exchange cuts across crucial fields of advanced science and technology research, where Japanese government agencies have tried in vain to entice larger numbers of Americans into their laboratories. This problem has also been noted by the U.S. National Research Council which urges tapping Japan's intellectual resources. Meanwhile, Stanford University's Center for Technology and Innovation has joined a corporate internship program sponsored by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Kyoto in an effort to familiarize future mainstream scientists with Japan. A less successful program was Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism which was canceled by the U.S.-Japan Friendship Commission because of administrative bungling on the part of the university. Schoenberger observes that a large part of the problem in building bridges between Japan and America arises from the reluctance of U.S. businesses to hire those with solid Japanese backgrounds.

"School Chairs, Desks to be Modified," Japan Times, 10 January 1990, p. 3.

The Ministry of Education, responding to an increase in the average height of elementary and high school students, plans to change the size of desks and chairs. This will be the fourth such adjustment since the end of World War II. Previous modifications occurred in 1952, 1966 and 1980.

"School Dumps Foreigners after Taking Tuition Fee," Daily Yomiuri, 8 March 1990, p. 2.

Kagaku Gijusugakuen, a computer technical school in Tokyo, accepted and then rejected more than 100 foreign students. The school originally fixed the number of foreign students it would accept at 80, but following entrance examinations held last fall, it signed up 227 out of 700 applicants. However, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Justice rejected the school's list with 227 foreigners so the list was reduced to 98 with the balance rejected.

"School Excludes Redheads from Class Photos, Trip," Daily Yomiuri, 6 March 1990, p. 2.

A public middle school in Yokusuka barred five students from joining in graduation photos last November because they dyed their hair red and wore wide trousers to school. In addition these students were not allowed to go on the school's end-of-the-year trip because school authorities said their appearance was not appropriate for the occasion. Furthermore, the students will not be permitted to attend the graduation ceremony on March 10 unless they conform to the school dress code. Critics state the school fails to consider the basic human rights of children.

"School Gagged Teacher Critical of War Acts," Japan Times, 12 February 1990, p. 2.

A junior high school in Nagoya has been censured for writing an essay critical of the Japanese military actions during World War II. In the summer of 1988, the same school blocked the publication of a school bulletin containing the results of a student poll about school regulations.

"School Kit Cost Frets Parents," Japan Times, 5 February 1990, p. 2.

Prices of necessities for a child entering elementary school have increased to ¥174,378, up 8.9 percent from last year.

"School Offers Free Lessons in Six European Languages," Japan Times, 3 February 1990, p. 3.

Daigakushorin International Language Academy, a Tokyo language school, will offer introductory courses in Polish, Czech, Hungarian, Rumanian, Serbo-Croatian, and Bulgarian. Except for the Polish course, a native speaker will be paired with a Japanese teacher.

"School Sexual Harassment Widespread: From Primary School to University," Mainichi Daily, 28 January 1990, p. 12.

After setting up a two-day telephone hotline for victims of sexual harassment that occurs at school, a counselor for adolescents reported receiving 69 calls from all over the country. The callers ranged from primary school children to university students. Their complaints included physical examinations in their underwear, sexual assault, and lack of facilities to change clothing in private.

"School Teacher Used Children to Solicit Votes," Mainichi Daily, 18 February 1990, p.. 12.

The Tokyo Election Administration Committee has disclosed that a Tokyo kindergarten teacher sent letters to parents urging them to vote for a certain conservative candidate running for a seat in the Diet. The election committee has begun an investigation into the case which it suspects of violations of election laws.

"Scientists Note Lack of Top Facilities," Japan Times, 1 March 1990, p. 3.

A Science and Technology Agency survey which included 385 members of the Science Council of Japan indicates that few Japanese scientists think top research centers exist in this nation. They cited weak financial support, a lack of opportunities for young researchers, and a shortage of scientific authorities as the main obstacles in developing research centers in Japan. The scientists ranked the U.S. National Institutes of Health, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and West Germany's Max-Planck Gesellschaft for the Promotion of the Sciences as the world's best research facilities. Among Japanese centers, they picked the Ministry of Education's National Laboratory for High Energy Physics, the Science and Technology Agency's Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, and Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp.'s Electrical Communications Laboratories. A chart showing the ten best research centers in Japan and in the world accompanies this article.

"Secondary School Students in U.S. Not Well-Versed in Geography: Study," Japan Times, 9 February 1990, p. 5.

A report issued by the National Assessment of Educational Progress indicates U.S. students have a weakness in the area of geography. This report is based on a survey conducted by the Educational Testing Service. According to the Council of Chief State School Officers, geography is not a priority subject in most schools. Only 18 percent of the states require geography for high school graduation.

Sekigawa, S. (1990). "Kids Need Love in Times of Trouble," Daily Yomiuri, 14 March, p. 3.

A housewife writes of the despair she felt years ago when she was informed that she had failed her high school entrance examination. Her father's kindness helped her through this difficult period. Therefore, she expresses dismay at news of a double suicide by a father and his son who had just failed his high school entrance examination. The father drove his car into the sea where both he and his son drowned.

"Selma Schools Open Amid Racial Protest," Mainichi Daily, 15 February 1990, p. 4.

In Alabama, Selma High closed February 6 and all eleven public schools in the city closed February 14 as tensions rose in a racial protest over the white school board's vote to dismiss Norward Roussell, the first black school superintendent. Roussell and his supporters say the board opposes him because of his race, not his alleged lack of managerial skills.

"Sendai Survey Finds Foreigners Lonesome," Daily Yomiuri, 27 February 1990, p. 2.

As of November 1989, a total of 599 foreign students from 42 countries were living in Sendai. A municipal government survey has shown that a majority of these are lonely and would like to have more Japanese friends. Urgent problems mentioned by some of the respondents included housing, medical attention, and school scholarships.

"Separating Kids and Guns," International Herald Tribune, 23 February 1990, p. 4.

The National Council for Health Statistics has released a report showing that one out of every 10 U.S. children who died before the age of 20 was killed by a gun. The Center to Prevent Handgun Violence offers evidence that every day 10 American children, 18 or younger, are killed in handgun suicides, homicides or accidents.

"Sexually Transmitted Disease Is No Concern of College Women in U.S., Survey Reports," Japan Times, 23 March 1990, p. 17.

A survey conducted by the New England Journal of Medicine found that the current epidemic of sexually transmitted diseases--including AIDS and herpes--has had little impact on the sexual behavior of college women. Brown University is cited as the possible location where this research was conducted.

Shiomitsu, T. (1990). "Laotian Woman Sends Children's Books Home," Mainichi Daily, 16 February, p. 12.

Chanthasone Inthavong, a lecturer of sociology at Keisen Women's College, also teaches Laotian at the Institute of Developing Economies. She arrived in Japan in 1974 on a student exchange program and attended Ochanomizu University. Because of her marriage to a Japanese, she has remained in Japan. Inthavong regularly sends children's books to Laos because reading materials are in limited supply and because the only library in that country is in Vientiane.

Shishin, A. (1990). "TESOL: 'Professionals' Not the Last Word," Daily Yomiuri, 8 March, p. 7.

This article is in response to Thomas Clayton's "'Real' English Teaching" (Daily Yomiuri, 15 February 1990, p. 7) and "Students Benefit from Trained Teachers" (Daily Yomiuri, 22 February 1990, p. 7). Shishin argues that standardizing teacher training within educational institutions neglects the value of training that comes from life experiences, work and self study. He notes that in Japan, the Ministry of Education considers experiential qualifications as well as degrees when approving teachers. Shishin goes on to say that legitimate international accrediting agencies do not exist to monitor professionalism and points to the proliferation of foreign schools in Japan which have dubious credentials.

Short, M. (1990). "The Ruler Approach to Language," Japan Times, 19 March, p. 20.

This tongue-in-cheek letter to the editor comments on an earlier writer's complaint that Japanese refuse to speak to him in anything but English. Short suggests cracking them across the knuckles with a ruler.

Smalley, D. (1990). "Clown Sets Up College in Tokyo--No Joke!" Japan Times, 25 March, p. 7.

Clown College Japan is an extension of Clown College in Florida. Wayne Sidley, one of the American instructors, states that teaching clowning in Japan is a challenge because of the rigid behavior fostered within the Japanese education system; to become a clown, an individual must examine life as a nonconformist.

"Sophia's Gregory Clark to Get Prize," Japan Times, 23 February 1990, p. 2.

Gregory Clark, an Australian professor of international economics at Sophia University, will receive the Tokyo Metropolitan Cultural Award. The award has been given annually since 1985 to people who have long been culturally prominent and who have helped promote culture in Tokyo.

Southerland, D. (1990a). "Academic Loses Post in China," International Herald Tribune, 23 February, p. 3.

Jiang Ping, president of China Politics and Law University and one of the nation's leading legal scholars, has been removed from his post for undisclosed reasons.

Southerland, D. (1990b). "China, U.S. Plan to Resume Program of Scholarship Swaps," Daily Yomiuri, 3 March, p. 4.

China and the U.S. have agreed to resume Fulbright scholar exchanges which were halted following the Tiananmen incident.

"Speeding Driver Kills Schoolboys," Mainichi Daily, 30 January 1990, p. 12.

Two 9-year-old schoolboys were killed when a speeding automobile ran onto a sidewalk.

Sperling, D. (1990). "Educators Give Schools a B-Minus," USA Today, 9 February, p. 7A.

In a survey of 385 school administrators the American Association of School Administrators, 68% gave the public education system a grade of B. About 73% said public education is better now than a decade ago. Problems cited include lack of parent involvement, poor student motivation, cuts in state or local budgets, and under-motivated teachers.

Stanfield, T. (1990). "Hey Joe," Mainichi Daily, 18 February, p. 2.

Stanfield replies to Wheller's attack (Mainichi Daily, 9 February) on the qualifications of American teachers. He cites prestigious centers for East Asian studies at Stanford, Columbia and the Reischauer Institute as examples of excellence in American education.

"'Stingy' Alumnus Leaves $1 Million to Alma Mater," Japan Times, 1 February 1990, p. 18.

A 1929 graduate of Ohio University left the school more than one million dollars in his will. The money will be used to fund fellowships and scholarships for students in the Contemporary History Institute and the College of Fine Arts.

"Stress Motivates Hot-Line Callers, New Study Says," Daily Yomiuri, 7 January 1990, p. 2.

A Ministry of Health and Welfare survey of government-sponsored telephone counseling reveals the three most frequent complaints were tension between parents and children, tension between wives and husbands, and difficulties at school. Most of the young callers had school-related problems. One-third of the high school students who phoned the counseling hot lines said they suffered from "school phobia."

"Student Climber Dies in Nepal," Daily Yomiuri, 31 March 1990, p. 2.

A Japanese student from Tokushima University died in a mountaineering accident in Nepal.

"Student Dropout Data No Secret, Court Rules," Daily Yomiuri, 15 March 1990, p. 2.

In the first legal ruling on the advisability of disclosing educational information to the public, the Fukuoka District Court ordered the Fukuoka-ken Board of Education to reveal the number of dropouts and repeaters to a professor from Nishinippon College. This decision is expected to accelerate the spread of the information disclosure system.

"Student Drug Use Wanes, U.S. Poll Shows," International Herald Tribune, 15 February 1990, p. 3.

A federally financed annual survey by the Institute for Social Research of the University of Michigan, questioned 17,000 of the 2.7 million seniors in U.S. high schools and found narcotics use continues to be a grave problem. Nevertheless, the results showed a continuing decline in the use of illicit drugs giving hope that government efforts to change social behavior is having some effect.

"Student Guilty of Unleashing Rogue Program," Japan Times, 24 January 1990, p. 1.

Robert T. Morris, 24, faces up to five years in prison and a $250,000 fine for unleashing a rogue computer program that crippled a nationwide network of computers in the U.S.

"Student Loses Appeal Before Supreme Court," Daily Yomiuri, 6 February 1990, p. 2.

The Supreme Court has rejected an appeal by a 25-year-old Tokyo graduate school student who argued he was defending himself when the tip of his umbrella jabbed another man in the eye blinding him. Although the student had been attacked first, the court ruled that his efforts at self-defense were excessive.

"Student Torched by Teacher in Practice for Fireball Act," Japan Times, 14 March 1990, p. 2.

A 13-year-old middle school student suffered severe burns last October when his teacher set him ablaze during rehearsal for a school festival in which he was to be a human fireball. School officials stated that no punishment was administered to the teacher because of possible adverse effects on his class which was preparing for high school entrance examinations.

"Student Travelers Paying Later," Japan Economic Journal, 24 February 1990, p. 10.

This year, about 20% of the estimated 200,000 university seniors who will take trips will borrow money to finance their journey. These students will borrow between ¥300,000 and ¥450,000 from financial institutions offering low-interest loans specifically for this purpose. Lending institutions expect these customers to take from 1 to 3 years to repay their loans.

"Students Arrested in Armed Robbery," Daily Yomiuri, 14 March 1990, p. 2.

Three Tokyo high school students were arrested for having threatened a company employee with an air gun, robbing him, and then stabbing him in the hands. The students, aged 16 or 17, said they committed the crime because they wanted some spending money.

"Students At Bat: Tokyo Dome Hosts Entrance Exams," Daily Yomiuri, 9 February 1990, p. 2.

Rissho University held its entrance examinations at Tokyo Dome because its campus is undergoing renovations. The playing field at Tokyo Dome can accommodate 5,000 students at one time. University officials said they paid ¥26 million to rent the dome for two days and to hire 1,400 officials to oversee the stadium and exam.

"Students Entangled in Hair Regulations," Mainichi Daily, 25 March 1990, p. 12.

A junior high school in Fukushima Prefecture inserted hand-drawn illustrations of pencils and triangles in this year's school album instead of photographs of two graduating students because the two had haircuts of questionable taste. Learning of the incident, the board of education has ordered the school to collect all of the albums, put in the missing photos, and then redistribute the books.

"Students Fill Their Final Days," Japan Times, 22 February 1990, p. 2.

Most of the 470,000 university students scheduled to graduate next month plan to take vacations or work part time jobs before joining the workforce in April. About 80% plan to take domestic or overseas trips.

"Students Flock Abroad," Asahi Evening News, 6 January 1990, p.7.

According to a Ministry of Education report, a total of 4,283 Japanese high school students went abroad to study in 40 countries during the 1988 fiscal year. This figure represents a 35 percent increase over fiscal 1986. The United States topped the list of host nations with 3,256 students, followed by Australia, Canada, and Britain--all English-speaking countries. The ministry canvassed 5,495 public and private high schools across the country and learned that an additional 50,000 other students went on overseas study trips. South Korea attracted the most school trips, followed by China and the U.S. The foreign students who came to study in Japan totaled 794, representing a slow 15 percent increase over two years before.

"Students' Grades Padded by School," Daily Yomiuri, 17 March 1990, p. 2.

In an effort to raise the ratio of graduates continuing their studies, a private high school in Aichi Prefecture has inflated the grades of its students every year since 1986. The school's practice of padding grades was engineered by a team of teachers responsible for counseling students about their future. This team collected data on the way in which universities rated applicants for entrance then used this information to adjust school scores. Ministry of Education officials said they had never heard of such a "bad case" of grade inflating.

"Students Have Gloomy View of Politics," Mainichi Daily, 30 January 1990, p. 12.

A Mainichi Shimbun poll of Waseda University students reveals that many are disillusioned with Japan's national political leaders. One political science major stated that while Japan's attention is turned toward international relations, its politicians are operating on a small scale.

"Students on Peace Tour to Visit Yasukuni," Japan Times, 15 March 1990, p. 3.

An international group including students from the United States, the U.S.S.R., West Germany, Poland and India, has come to Japan as part of a 17-nations, eight-month peace tour co-organized by Bard College of the U.S. and Witten-Herdecke University in West Germany. The Japan tour is being hosted by International Christian University; the group's leader is from the University of Hawaii. Countries already visited include Thailand, Vietnam and China.

"Students Reluctant to Go to School Get Another Chance in Canada," Asahi Evening, 24 March 1990, p. 7.

Kanazawa Amity School, a Japanese cram school, has initiated a program to help high school dropouts study in Canada. A total of 25 students are studying typewriting, English conversation and Canadian literature for 32 hours a week. After completing this year-long intensive course, they will attend the International Academy of British Columbia, a private high school. The cost for training in Kanazawa is about ¥1 million a year. The expense for living and studying in Canada will be about ¥1.35 million a year.

"Students Seen Ill-Prepared for U.S. Life," Japan Times, 24 March 1990, p. 3.

Statistics from the Institute of International Education show that the number of Japanese students at American universities jumped from 18,050 in 1987 to 24,000 in 1988. At the same time, the number of Japanese enrolled in English language programs increased from 6,289 to 9,454. Because a number of Japanese students have been injured or murdered in the U.S., organizations such as the Center for International Cultural Studies and Education argue that training within these programs must include orientation which informs students of safety precautions.

"Students Show Disdain for Antinuclear Efforts," Japan Times, 6 March 1990, p. 5.

A survey of high school students who live near nuclear power plants shows that 85% are not well-informed about the workings of these facilities. In addition, more than half of those questioned are not interested in nor sympathetic to anti-nuclear activities.

"Study Shows More U.S. Teens Practicing Safe Sex," Japan Times, 20 February 1990, p. 7.

A survey conducted by the National Institute of Child Health and Development reveals that although the number of teenage boys having sex has soared over the past decade, they have had fewer partners and they use condoms more often.

Sugawara, C. (1990). "High Entrance Examination Fees," Asahi Evening, 21 February, p. 6.

Sugawara complains about the high cost of taking university entrance examinations. Although the entrance examination fee for a private university is more than ¥30,000, results of the tests are not mailed to the examinees. For a university with 10,000 applicants for one faculty, the examination fees constitute a huge funding source with many unaccepted applicants contributing--yet receiving nothing in return.

"Super Mario Bros. Set Off for World of American Comic Books for Adults," Japan Times, 20 January 1990, p. 3.

Nintendo, the Japanese video game giant, has announced that through its subsidiary Voyager Communications Inc. it will develop a line of comic books using characters from the computer game series for the American market. The main audience for the comics are 14-year-old boys, but Voyager also hopes to attract adults.

"Supreme Court Rules School Texts a Must," Daily Yomiuri, 19 January 1990, p. 2.

Three Fukuoka-ken high school teachers who were dismissed a decade ago for not using textbooks in class have lost their appeal. The Supreme Court ruled that the firings by the board of education were legitimate. The verdict acknowledges the binding legal authority of high school education guidelines set by the Ministry of Education. It also recognizes the constitutionality of the School Education Law which makes mandatory the use of authorized textbooks in high school classrooms.

"Suspended Teacher Sexually Harassed Students in 1988," Daily Yomiuri, 30 March 1990, p. 2.

A primary school teacher in Hiroshima has a former record of sexually molesting fourth-grade students.

Suzuki, K. (1990). "130 U.S. Colleges Interested in Having Branch Campus Here," Asahi Evening, 20 January, p. 7.

Despite difficulties in establishing schools in Japan, many U.S. universities continue to seek to set up branch campuses with the hope that students will go on to study in the U.S. A project to bring more U.S. institutions to Japan is being coordinated by the U.S.-Japan Committee for Promoting Trade Expansion. Originally, thirty Japanese towns declared their intent to hose the colleges, but a number has since dropped their plans to participate. Schools mentioned in this article are University of Southern Illinois (in Niigata),

Mississippi State University (in Nagano), Ohio State University (in Aichi), and University of Minnesota (in Akita). Typically, the curriculum of these institutions include one year of intensive English language instruction which is followed by a TOEFL proficiency test and two years of general education toward a bachelor's degree. (About 76,000 people took the TOEFL exam last year.) Students are then expected to complete the bachelor's program at the U.S. campus over two additional years. A spokesman for Kawaijuku, a private Japanese preparatory school which teaches classes for students who plan to enter U.S. universities, predicts that the number of students hoping to go to U.S. universities will continue to grow.

Swisher, K. (1990). "Japan Gives Lesson in Buying U.S. Colleges," Daily Yomiuri, 14 March, p. 8.

Recently a series of linkups have occurred between Japanese and U.S. colleges. Specifically noted in this article is Teikyo University's affiliation with Salem College in West Virginia. In April, 200 Japanese students will come to the Salem College campus; by 1995, 500 are expected to attend. Also mentioned are Washington International University in Virginia, which is being funded by Japanese investment through EIE International Corporation, and International College of America, which is operated by the Yokohama Academy. In Colorado, Oregon, Iowa, Washington and Tennessee similar projects are underway.

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Takagi, T. (1990). "Education for All--A Global Initiative for the Year 2000," Mainichi Daily, 28 March, p. 9.

The World Conference on Education for All, which was sponsored by the United Nations, has set goals to reduce illiteracy by the year 2000. Although the central focus of this conference was on the Third World, Takagi suggests that Japan's reliance on standardized tests where each item has a 25% probability of success) is a manifestation of illiteracy in a different form.

Takano, T. (1990a). "Lawyers to Offer Advice to Children," Japan Times, 15 March, p. 3.

The National Police Agency handled 117,554 cases of child problems in 1988. According to the Ministry of Education, a record 42,000 elementary and junior high school pupils were truant for more than 50 days in 1988; most absences reportedly stemmed from problems at school or at home. The Daini Tokyo Bar Association has become the 16th lawyers' group to offer free counseling services to children to help solve these problems. The Tokyo Bar Association, which initiated a similar type of counseling service in 1985, received 2,610 calls from children with such problems as drugs, truancy, or sexual abuse. The Japan Teachers' Union also provides advice to children and parents in distress.

Takano, T. (1990b). "Should Japanese Family Names Go First in English?" Japan Times, 21 March, p. 3.

In Japanese, the family name precedes the given name; however, when these names appear in English, the order is switched. Takano asks why this happens and points out that there are some who are seeking to maintain the Japanese order or names. Michio Nagai, senior adviser to the rector of United Nations University and a former education minister, has used his family name first for more than 20 years because he prefers this traditional form.

"Tale Without Bad Guys Teaches Understanding," Japan Times, 3January 1990, p. 2.

A Japanese elementary school principal has written a fairy tale about a spoiled and belligerent wolf who becomes jealous of the love and understanding among a family of goats. The story was written because of concern about bullying in the schools.

Tamaki, Y. (1990). "Book Compares Polite Speech," Daily Yomiuri, 18 January, p. 7.

Nipponjin to Amerikajin no Keigo Kodo ("Japanese and American Modes of Polite Language"), a book by Sachiko Ide, a professor of sociolinguistics at Japan Women's University, compares the polite registers of Japanese and English. The two societies seem to represent opposite extremes: the "open" United States and the "formal" Japan.

Tasker, R. (1990). "Must Try Harder," Far Eastern Economic Review, 8 March, p. 28.

Although Thailand has devoted considerable attention to upgrading its higher-education system, critics say the government should be putting more effort in up-grading the general structure of the nation's schools. Thai law requires only six years of compulsory primary education. Statistics show that 64% of Thai children fail to pass on to secondary education, and of those who do, only about 25% eventually reach college-level training.

"TB Rate High Among Saitama Foreigners," Daily Yomiuri, 15 March 1990, p. 2.

About 30,500 foreigners live in Saitama-ken, almost 4,000 of whom moved to the prefecture last year. Sixteen language schools operate in the prefecture. According to a medical survey, the occurrence of tuberculosis among foreign students is nearly 260 times the disease rate among Japanese residents.

"Teacher Changes Imperial Era Name to Christian Year," Asahi Evening, 14 March 1990, p. 3.

A high school English teacher deleted the "Heisei" Japanese imperial era name printed on graduation certificates and wrote in the Christian year 1990 instead. School authorities are recovering the altered diplomas and will reissue new ones with the Heisei date. Last year a primary school boy in Mie Prefecture refused to accept a graduation certificate bearing the Imperial era name.

"Teacher Confronts Real Japanese Life," Daily Yomiuri, 19 February 1990, p. 2.

Pamela Carpenter, a teacher at the Sydney University of Technology, visited Japan as one of 15 participants in the cultural exchange program "30 Days in Japan" which is sponsored by Nippon Seiyu Kai, an organization for former participants of a government cultural exchange program. Carpenter in gathering information about Japanese lifestyles to use in the development of Japanese language textbooks. Currently, class materials in Australia tend to convey a stereotyped image of Japanese life.

"Teacher Reprimanded for Having Pakistanis in His English Class," Asahi Evening, 21 February 1990, p. 3.

Saitama educational authorities have reprimanded a high school teacher who had three Pakistani men participate in his English classes as assistants without permission. Reportedly, the Pakistani trio helped by giving instruction in English pronunciation and conversation two or three days a week without pay. The Board declared that teachers in public schools are not supposed to hire assistants on their own, with or without remuneration.

"Teacher Sets Student Afire as Feast Stunt," Asahi Evening, 14 March 1990, p. 3.

In October, a 15-year-old junior high student suffered severe burns while performing a stunt at his school. The incident was settled out of court with the student and his parents; the city agreed to pay compensation totaling about ¥1,210,000. The local board of education has asked the prefectural board of education to decide the punishment for the school principal and the teacher in charge.

"Teacher to Assist War-Displaced," Daily Yomiuri, 2 March 1990, p. 3.

Tomohide Tanaka has left on a one-year mission to teach the Japanese language to war-displaced Japanese in northern China.

"Teacher Warned for Using Pakistani Aides," Japan Times, 16 February 1990, p. 2.

This is essentially the a repeat of "Teacher Reprimanded for Having Pakistanis in His English Class," Asahi Evening, 21 February 1990, p. 3. See entry in this bibliography.

"Teacher's Beating of Boy Ruled Illegal by Court," Daily Yomiuri, 28 March 1990, p. 2.

The Urawa District Court has ruled that corporal punishment is illegal and has ordered payment of ¥300,000 to a family whose son had been repeatedly hit by a middle school teacher. The gymnastics teacher has since quit the school where these incidents occurred but continues to teach elsewhere.

"Teachers Protest Ministry Changes in Curriculum for Social Studies," Japan Times, 3 March 1990, p. 2.

The All Japan Teachers' Union Association (Zenkyo) is protesting the Ministry of Education's curriculum changes which cancel social studies classes for pupils in grades one through three and which divide up social studies classes for high school students.

"Teachers Union Drops Criticism," Mainichi Daily, 29 March 1990, p. 12.

The leadership of the Japan Teachers' Union has dropped its criticism of the Ministry of Education's decree that the national flag and anthem be used in school ceremonies. The Japan Teachers' Union (Nikkyoso) joined the Japanese Trade Union Federation (Rengo) last year after breaking away from the All Japan Council of Teachers and Staffs Union (Zenkyo), which is affiliated with the Japan Confederation of Trade Unions (Zenroren).

"Teachers' Union Opens Convention," Japan Times, 29 March 1990, p. 2.

The Japan Teachers' Union (Nikkyoso) which merged with the Japanese Trade Union Confederation (Rengo) has begun its annual convention. A rule by the Ministry of Education requiring the use of the national anthem and flag during school ceremonies is expected to be discussed during this meeting. A splinter group, the All Japan Council of Teachers and Staffs Union (Zenkyo), held its own conference earlier in March.

"Teaching Japanese Loses Lucrative Luster," Daily Yomiuri, 14 February 1990, p. 2.

According to a survey conducted by the Cultural Affairs Agency, there are 7,000 Japanese language teachers, 70% of whom are estimated to be teaching at Japanese language schools. Women, in particular, are attracted to this career. Of 6,700 examinees for a teaching competence test last month, 5,100 were women. Japanese language schools are taking advantage of the saturated market by hiring teachers part-time at lower rates of pay. Teachers are paid by the number of classes they teach; there is no compensation for preparatory work, test grading, or holiday periods.

"Teenage Girl's Killer, 19, Called Retarded," Daily Yomiuri, 3 March 1990, p. 2.

A criminal psychopathologist from Sophia University testified that a 19-year-old leader of the teenage gang which killed a high school girl last year suffers from retarded emotional development.

"Telephone Clubs and Karaoke Boxes Cause Delinquency: NPA," Asahi Evening, 8 January 1990, p. 3.

The National Police Agency has issued a report which blames juvenile delinquency on telephone clubs and karaoke boxes. Telephone clubs rent small rooms where youngsters can talk to members of the opposite sex. The police believe these clubs are merely fronts for prostitution rings. Karaoke boxes are rented rooms with videotape recorders where customers can sing popular songs. Last September, eight junior high school students held a drinking party in one of these boxes and one of their party died of acute alcoholic poisoning.

Tergesen, A. (1990a). "U.S. Business Schools Face Hurdles Setting Up Shop in Japan," Japan Times, 5 January, p. 10.

Attracted by the prospect of making contacts in Japanese business circles and by changes foreseen in the Japanese economy, three U.S. business schools have established English-language affiliates in Japan. These three are Dartmouth's Amos Tuck School, Boston University's Business School, and Central Michigan University's Business School. The Dartmouth program is coordinated through International University of Japan; IUJ's enrollment stands at 60 students, 80 percent of whom are Japanese, sponsored for the most part by Japanese companies. Dartmouth has received financial support from Keidanren, a federation of over 900 Japanese economic organizations. Academic credits earned at IUJ are recognized not only at Tuck but also at the State University of New York and Manchester Business School in Britain. The

programs offered by Boston University and Michigan University are directly modeled after the curricula of their parent institutions and are accredited in the U.S. Boston University students can enroll in the MBA program for three consecutive summers, or they can attend one summer term in Kobe and finish their degree in Boston. Central Michigan University plans to launch a Masters of Science in Administration at Tokyo International College this spring. Temple University, one of the oldest U.S. schools in Japan decided against setting up an MBA program because of the prohibitive cost of the Ministry of Education's accreditation requirements. Leaders at Keio University's Graduate School of Business Administration, one of the country's few Japanese-language business schools, believe foreign schools will not be able to meet the needs of Japanese students because of language barriers and failure to provide the networking necessary to succeed in the Japanese business world. In the meantime, last year the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School received 700 applications from Japanese students for approximately 750 overall positions. Harvard and Stanford are said to have their eye on the Japanese MBA market.

Tergesen, A. (1990b), "Australian Teachers 'Recycled' to Teach Japanese," Japan Times, 30 January, p. 3.

Since 1986, enrollment in first-year Japanese at Australian universities has grown 240 percent to 5,528 students nationwide, although a 50% attrition rate is reported between the first and second years of study. Between 1987 and 1989, national secondary-school enrollment in Japanese has grown 160 percent; at primary school level, national enrollment stands at 6,928. The Australia-Japan Foundation together with the Asian Studies Council have been active in promoting Japan and the Japanese language in Australia. In October, the Asian Studies Council proposed a 12-point, four-year program to address the immediate scarcity of trainers of Japanese language teachers while addressing long-range goals, most of which are aimed at improving Australia's Asian humanities curriculum. Currently twelve teachers who received scholarships are spending their six-week summer vacation in an intensive Japanese course in Tokyo. In addition, for the next four years the Australia-Japan Foundation will send three groups of two teachers each for one year of study at Hiroshima University, Nagoya University, and the Japanese Language Research Institute; all 24 graduates will be reintegrated into the school system as teacher trainers.

"'Test Rice' Helps Pupils, Manager," Daily Yomiuri, 16 February, p. 3.

A grain merchant concerned about slumping rice sales packaged and sold "Juken Gokakumai" (Exam Success Rice). Except for the name, there is little difference between this and other rice, but sales of this brand have been booming because students are desperate to pass their entrance exams.

"Text: 'Discover Nagano,'" Daily Yomiuri, 22 February 1990, p. 7.

Five high school English teachers in Nagano have produced an English high school textbook titled "Discover Nagano." The text was prepared with the hope that students would respond to language lessons about their hometown.

"Thai Becomes Valedictorian," Asahi Evening, 26 March 1990, p. 3.

Roongnapa Wisaruetapa of Thailand received a masters degree in political science from Waseda University. Roongnapa scored the top mark in the master's course making her valedictorian of her class.

"The Birds and Bees Come to Osaka," Japan Times, 28 March 1990, p. 5.

Students in elementary and middle schools in Osaka are being given sex education readers to further their understanding of the subject and to inform them of the risks of sexually transmitted diseases. The schools have established a committee to promote sex education. This committee has held lectures and open classes for teachers and parents.

"Theft, Chase Ends in Arrest for Couple," Daily Yomiuri, 27 January 1990, p. 2.

A 17-year-old boy and a 16-year-old girl have been arrested following a bungled purse-snatching and a joyride in a stolen car.

Thompson, G. (1990). "Yanking Dropouts' Licenses Deserves an 'F'," USA Today, 10 February, p. 6.

Thompson opposes the policy of withholding driver's licenses from high school dropouts. He sees this act as a punitive and discriminatory. Furthermore, it does not address the real problem--how to get students back into the schools.

Thompson, P. (1990). "International School to be Built Despite Local Flap," Japan Times, 21 February, p. 4.

The Fukuoka International School has been housed in an old wooden building; however, in June 1987, the city and the Kyushu-Yamaguchi Economic Foundation agreed to assist the school in its search for a better home. Land at Momochi Junior High School was designated as the site of the new international school. Nevertheless, local opposition to this plan has been intense because many believe Momochi's land should not be divided. Despite these protests, work on the new building has begun and the school is expected to open in September 1990. More problems loom in the near future for at ¥70,000 a month, the fees are steep for most foreigners in the area.

Thorson, L. (1990). "Japan Places High Priority on 'Acquiring Colleges,'" Daily Yomiuri, 28 March, p. 3.

Japanese plans call for spending at least $320 million to buy or build universities abroad. Teikyo University has already acquired holdings in Colorado, Iowa and West Virginia. EIE International, a Japanese conglomerate, is backing the development of Washington International University in Virginia.

"Tiananmen School Struggles in Hong Kong," Daily Yomiuri, 23 February 1990, p. 5.

Tiananmen Democracy University in Hong Kong was established to keep the idea of democracy in China alive. However, only 170 persons enrolled in January for the first two months of courses. This article mentions that modern Chinese history after the 1949 Communist revolution is not taught in Hong Kong's secondary schools. In addition, an education ordinance bans discussion of all politics in high school.

"Todai to Offer Classes on Math Theory," Daily Yomiuri, 31 March 1990, p. 2.

The Life Insurance Association of Japan has given Tokyo University a grant which will allow five foreign professors to come to Japan to teach the mathematical theory of prediction and control. This theory is important in the field of financial forecasting.

"Tokyo Kids Bigger but Weaker, Tests Show," Japan Times, 14 March 1990, p. 3.

Last year, the Metropolitan Education Office in Tokyo studied 24,000 students at 52 elementary, junior and senior high schools to determine their levels of physical prowess. Results of this study show that Tokyo children are above the nation's average in body size but lower in terms of strength and physical ability.

"Tokyo Moves to Protect Rights of Handicapped," Daily Yomiuri, 10 January 1990, p. 2.

The Tokyo metropolitan government will set up a committee to study ways to protect the rights of the senile elderly and the mentally retarded. A counseling office was opened last October at the metropolitan government's rehabilitation center for the physically and mentally handicapped. About 31,500 mentally handicapped people are presently registered at the welfare bureau, nearly 60 percent between the ages of 20 and 60. The government estimates that elderly suffering from senile dementia number about 44,000 in Tokyo. Although there are several institutions in Tokyo for the mentally retarded, as well as a special home for elderly who are physically handicapped, space at these facilities is limited.

"Tokyo Student Dorm to Open," Japan Times, 25 March 1990, p. 2.

According to the Ministry of Education, Japan has the largest number of Chinese students in the country. In December, 1988, there were 8,177 Chinese--56% of all foreign students with university visas. To create better relationships between Beijing and Tokyo, which have been friendship cities since 1979, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government has completed a dormitory which will house 41 Chinese students. This will be the first public dormitory in Japan that specifies the nationality of the students it accommodates.

"Tokyo Univ. Panel Accepts Brain Death," Mainichi Daily, 17 February 1990, p. 12.

The ethics committee of Tokyo University Medical Research Center has accepted a request to perform liver transplants from patients judged to be brain dead. This is seen as a step toward transplanting other human body parts.

"Top Court Turns Down Free Education Suit," Asahi Evening, 19 January 1990, p. 3.

Japan's Public School Education Law obliges all teachers to use official textbooks. Use of the manuals is a rule that is legally binding according to a Supreme Court ruling that three former public high school teachers acted illegally by intentionally ignoring state textbooks. A manual tentatively introduced shortly after the end of World War II in 1945 as a reference of curriculum standards for public school teachers, was made official in 1958 and revised once every ten years since then.

"Top Glee Club Readies for Tour to Soviet Union," Daily Yomiuri, 7 March 1990, p. 2.

The Inamon Glee Club, whose members are graduates from the Waseda University Glee Club, plan to tour the Soviet Union and hold concerts in Moscow and Leningrad.

"Training Teachers of Japanese," Daily Yomiuri, 27 March 1990, p. 3.

The JAL Academy is one of a growing number of schools that trains Japanese language teachers. Some aims of the school are mentioned, but how these are achieved is not discussed.

"Travel Agencies Reaping Annual Windfall from College Grads on Pre-Employment Fling," Japan Economic Journal, 24 February 1990, p. 10.

Nearly 200,000 university graduates--or one out of every three--has taken or expects to take some sort of trip between January and late March of this year, returning before April 1, traditionally the first day of work at a lifetime job. According to the National Federation of University Cooperative Association, the average graduation-trip budget is about ¥500,000. This money comes from various sources, including parents, part-time work, and bank loans.

"Troublemaker Repents in Graduation Speech," Daily Yomiuri, 13 March 1990, p. 2.

A student who had led a gang of roughly 20 others and who was considered a delinquent by school authorities because of his history of breaking windows and starting fights, unexpectedly publicly apologized for his behavior at a graduation ceremony. He told teachers and classmates he was sorry for the trouble he had caused over the past three years. His unexpected speech, made without notes, apparently moved his audience deeply, leaving them momentarily speechless.

"Turner Bans Word 'Foreign' on All Broadcast Operations," Japan Times, 17 March 1990, p. 5.

Ted Turner, the cable TV entrepreneur, has banned the word "foreign" from newscasts and other programs of Cable News Network. Fines ranging from $50 to $100 will be levied for defying this ruling. Turner states that "foreign" implies something unfamiliar and creates the perception of misunderstanding. In contrast, "international" means among nations and promotes a sense of unity.

"Two Americans Held in Drug Possession," Japan Times, 27 February 1990, p. 3.

Two American English teachers were arrested in Yokohama on charges of possessing cocaine and marijuana.

"Two Teachers Nabbed for Possession of Pot," Daily Yomiuri, 25 February 1990, p. 2.

Yokohama police arrested two teachers employed by language schools in Tokyo on charges of violating the Cannabis Control Law. Both teachers are from the United States.

Ueno, S. (1990). "We Should Accept Foreign Students," Daily Yomiuri, 28 March, p. 3.

A 73-year-old retiree suggests establishing preparatory schools overseas where people planning to study in Japan can receive Japanese language instruction.

"U.K. Scouts Dropping Boys-Only Rule," Asahi Evening, 10 February 1990, p. 2.

Britain's boy scout movement has announced it will lift an 83-year-old ban on girls joining its ranks; more than 50 other countries already allow mixed scouting groups. British girls from the ages of 6 to 15 are now eligible to be admitted. The boys-only rule was first breached among British scouts in 1976 when the teenage Venture group decided to admit young women aged 16 to 20.

"UNESCO Book Targets Illiterate Children," Japan Times, 10 March 1990. p. 3.

The Asian Cultural Center for UNESCO has prepared a book aimed at the world's 100 million illiterate children. The book is the product of writers and artists from 56 countries. It will be translated into a variety of languages and distributed to children who cannot read or who have reading problems. The text invites children to guess what the pictured characters are doing and tries to teach the joy of reading through riddles and games.

"Union Opposes Use of Anthem, Flag," Japan Times, 5 March 1990, p. 2.

Japan's nationwide union of teachers (Nikkyoso) has announced plans to resist a new set of government guidelines making it mandatory to sing the national anthem and fly the flag during entrance ceremonies at elementary, junior and senior high schools. A revision by the Ministry of Education makes it mandatory for schools to honor both the anthem and flag at official school events.

"University Hopefuls Take New Entry Test," Daily Yomiuri, 14 January 1990, p. 2.

Sixteen private universities as well as all the nation's national and public universities participated in the new test administered by the National Center of University Entrance Examinations. This test replaces the former Joint Achievement Test. In the new test, candidates can sit for as many of the five subject categories as they want, unlike the Joint Achievement Test in which they were forced to take at least one subject in each of the five categories.

"University Seniors Being Blitzed with Job Info," Mainichi Daily, 19 March 1990, p. 12.

Companies throughout Japan have initiated massive direct mailing campaigns to attract soon-to-graduate college seniors. These mailings include video software, compact discs, calculators, telephone cards, and coupons for free meals at restaurants.

"University to Start in New Zealand," Daily Yomiuri, 11 January 1990, p. 7.

International Pacific University (IPU) will open its first branch in Pallmerston North, New Zealand, in April 1990. Six Pacific Rim universities, including Western Washington University in the U.S., Victoria University in Canada, and four Japanese educational institutes in the Kansai area, including Soshi Gakuen in Kobe and Community Education Foundation in Nara, are taking part in the IPU project. Other branches are scheduled to open in the U.S. and in Japan in 1991. The New Zealand campus will accommodate 150 students; applications from Japan, New Zealand, the U.S. Canada, and Korea will be considered.

"University Will Hold Business Seminar," Japan Times, 22 February 1990, p. 16.

The University of Nevada-Reno in Japan has invited 30 businessmen to its monthly open business seminar.

"U.S. College Tackles Sex Abuse," Daily Yomiuri, 8 February 1990, p. 4.

A University of Illinois task force on sexual violence has called for measures ranging from restricting student alcohol consumption to halting performances of the school's female pom-pom squad in an effort to prevent sexual abuse on campus. A university survey conducted last spring found that 16.4 percent of the women who responded had been raped. This statistic corresponds with a figure obtained in a University of South Dakota survey.

"U.S. Filmmaker to Depict Lives of Hiroshima Students," Japan Times, 10 January 1990, p. 3.

Rollin Swan, a Los Angeles-based filmmaker, intends to follow five high school students over the course of a year to capture their experiences for American audiences.

"U.S. Filmmaker to Document Students' Lives," Mainichi Daily, 16 January 1990, p. 12.

Rollin Swan, an American filmmaker, plans to shoot a documentary in Hiroshima to chronicle the lives of five Japanese high school students. He plans to follow the students on four or five occasions over the course of a year.

"U.S. Kids May Beat Japanese in Abacus," Daily Yomiuri, 5 March 1990, p. 2.

A Japanese woman taught the abacus to about 100 children in the U.S. while she was attending classes at Watterson College. The abacus lessons were given at the Suzuki Soroban School in Los Angeles where students ranged in age from 3 to high school. One of her students won the All-U.S. Abacus Contest in the elementary division. Others in her class are planning to take part in the All-Japan Abacus Contest in August.

"US Spends Relatively Less on Education," Mainichi Daily, 17 January 1990, p. 4.

This article mentions a report by the Economic Policy Institute on inadequate educational funding by the U.S. [See: "Report Says U.S. Lags in Educational Funding," Daily Yomiuri, 17 January 1990, p. 4, appearing in this bibliography.]

"US Sponsors Songs to Warn Youth About Sex," Mainichi Daily, 24 January 1990, p. 4.

The U.S. Agency for International Development is financing pop songs to caution young people about sex. The languages of the songs range from West African pidgin English to Tagalog of the Philippines.

"U.S. Students Are Preparing to Put the Lid on Simplicity," Japan Times, 11 March 1990, p. 3.

Students from various universities are planning to meet at Purdue University for a national Rube Goldberg contest. The object is to develop a contraption for sealing a canning jar in the most complicated manner possible. In less than 5 minutes and with a minimum of 25 steps, the machine must fix the lid on the jar so that it can be turned upside down without spilling the water inside. Students will receive extra points for imaginative steps leading to completion of the goal.

"U.S. Study Finds Wide Abuses in Medical Schools," International Herald Tribune, 27 January 1990, p. 5.

A survey of medical students in the U.S. reveals that repeated verbal insults, harassment and physical attacks by teachers are common.

"U.S. Teacher Masters Art of Japanese Wit," Daily Yomiuri, 22 February 1990, p. 2.

Elizabeth Armstrong, who is an American member of "30 Days in Japan," a cultural exchange program, has been studying rakugo--a traditional theatrical art based on comic wit. Armstrong once studied at Doshisha University and is now a graduate student majoring in Japanese studies at Indiana University.

V

Voll, R. (1990). "Our Lagging Education," Mainichi Daily, 24 February, p. 2.

Voll, a perennial contributor in the letters-to-the-editor columns in Japan, enters the fray on the quality of U.S. education. As usual he is more verbose than profound. He ends with an allusion to President George Bush's alma mater--Harvard!

"Volunteers Helping Blind Learn English," Daily Yomiuri, 4January 1990, p. 2.

To help the blind learn English, a group of volunteers is putting English fairy tales and textbooks into Braille.

"Volunteers Teach Foreigners Japanese," Daily Yomiuri, 29 January 1990, p. 2.

The Kawasaki City International Exchange Association is providing a special Japanese language course for 26 foreigners with the help of 22 volunteers. Twenty of the students come from South Korea, China, Thailand or some other Asian nation; Argentina and the U.S. have two each; and Peru and Sweden have one each.

W

"Walking on Air," Japan Times, 11 March 1990, p. 2.

The names of about 37,500 successful applicants have been announced by 162 departments of 40 public universities. A photo of Tokyo University students celebrating accompanies this data.

Wallace, T. (1990). "Japanese Add to English's Growth," Daily Yomiuri, 8 February, p. 7.

Wallace defends the idea that changes which occur when English is used in other cultures are healthy signs that the language is vigorously alive.

Watanabe, T. (1990). "Japanese University in U.S. to Stress Faltering Relations," Daily Yomiuri, 7 February, p. 3.

Washington International University, the first Japanese-owned university in the U.S., is scheduled to open in 1991. The school, which will seek full U.S. accreditation, will be governed by a board of 20 trustees, half American and half Japanese. The student body of 500 will be both Japanese and American. Washington International University is being developed by a Los Angeles firm, Lowe Enterprises on behalf of EIE International Corp., a Japanese real estate and investment company. According to the American Council on

Education, other recent Japanese-American projects include: (a) The International College of America, a two-year college developed by the Yokohama Academy for U.S. and Japanese students; (b) A joint school operated by Teikyo University and Salem College in West Virginia; (c) Teikyo University also purchased the Loretto Heights campus from Regis College in Denver; (d) Amvic International, a Japanese company, has purchased a 49 percent share in Warner Pacific College in Portland, Oregon; (e) Willamette University in Salem, Oregon, has sold property to Tokyo International University; (f) Japanese investors are seeking to purchase Fort Wright University in Spokane, Washington, and Judson Baptist College near Portland, Oregon.

"Western Kabuki, An Illinois Hit," Daily Yomiuri, 9 March 1990, p. 3.

A former kabuki actor has joined the theater department of University of Illinois and has adapted several classical Western dramas to the kabuki style.

Wheller, J. (1990a). "Why American Teachers," Mainichi Daily, 9 February, p. 2.

In his letter to the editor, Wheller launches a broadside attack on the qualifications of American teachers and recommends that U.S. teachers be expelled from Japan. The basis for his denunciation rests upon published reports about the ignorance of American college students.

Wheller, J. (1990b). "Facts Speak for Themselves," Mainichi Daily, 22 February, p. 2.

In response to reactions to his 22 February attack on American educators, Wheller reiterates his position and points to remedial reading classes at the university level as evidence of mediocre education in the U.S.

"When Teachers Bend the Rules," Japan Times, 20 January 1990, p. 20.

This editorial addresses a Supreme Court decision rejecting the appeal by three Fukuoka public high school teachers of their 1970 dismissals for infractions of Ministry of Education guidelines. The court's ruling recognizes the binding legal authority of the Ministry of Education's guidelines; it also recognizes the constitutionality of the School Education Law.

Wien, B.R. (1990). "Lessons of Japan's High Schools," Asian Wall Street Journal, 12-13 January, p. 6.

Japan's educational system is a meritocracy. If you get a high examination score, you will probably be accepted at a prestigious college. If not, you can always try again--and many do. Japanese schools conform to a national curriculum made up entirely of solid academic subjects such as mathematics, biology, foreign languages, and history. There are about 5,500 high schools in Japan, including 1,300 private institutions, but only about 100 are considered top quality. Wien looks closely at Nada High School in Kobe which is considered one of the best because a large number of its graduates are ultimately accepted into Tokyo University, the premiere university in Japan. Wien notes that while schools in the U.S. want students who have a broad range of characteristics that make them likely to become leaders, Nada wants only the brightest. He concludes that if the Japanese have an advantage, it is their focus upon quite narrow, well-defined goals.

Wilhem, K. (1990). "China Employs Subtle Punishment," Daily Yomiuri, 4 March, p. 3.

Wilhem reports on some of the extralegal punishments China has used against those suspected of participating in the student-led demonstrations in Beijing.

Wilkerson, I. (1990). "At Sizable Risk, Gifted Students Break the Inner-City Barrier," International Herald Tribune, 22 February, p. 3.

A special program in Chicago for gifted ghetto children is described. The course includes advanced classes in mathematics, philosophy, logic, and a writing component at Northeastern Illinois University. Students for traditional gifted programs are found often in early childhood, primarily through standardized test scores which experts say are not appropriate indicators of aptitude for inner-city children. Mary Frasier, director of the Torrance Center for Creative Studies at the University of Georgia and a past president of the National Association for Gifted Children, cites similar programs in Cincinnati and Little Rock, Arkansas.

Witosky, T. (1990). "Colleges Told to Reveal Graduation Rates," USA Today, 10 January, p. 18.

Because of congressional pressure, the NCAA has adopted rules requiring it members to submit annual reports showing a five-year average graduation rate of athletes by sport, sex and race. In addition, these rates are to show a comparison to the over all graduation rate of each school's student body. Admission requirements for those receiving athletic scholarships have also been tightened; minimum scores on the SAT or ACT are needed.

"Women's College Will Admit Men," Japan Times, 2 March 1990, p. 3.

Starting in April, Kumamoto Women's University will open some classes to men. Anyone older than 18 can choose from among 32 courses in the Literature and Life Science departments. The fee will be about ¥2000 per class for a year. No college credit will be earned.

Wright M.T. (1990). "English and Entrees on Class' Menu," 18 January, p. 16.

The Kitchen Club offers Japanese housewives a chance to learn English and learn how to cook American-style food at the same time. The first Kitchen Club course was set up in 1988 by a variety of U.S. companies and trade organizations in cooperation with Tokyo Gas. The American teachers conduct the classes entirely in English (with recipes provided in both Japanese and English). The majority of the Kitchen Club students are beginning-level English speakers.

X

Y

Yamaguchi, A. (1990). "U.S. School Seeks Japanese Recruits," Daily Yomiuri, 29 March, p. 7.

A team of recruiters from the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business has recently visited Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Japan. Currently foreign students make up about 20% of the school's 1,100 regular-course students. University of Chicago and Waseda University have an informal student exchange program which the two schools hope will produce the kind of understanding needed to resolve differences between Japan and the U.S.

Yamamoto, S. (1990). "Japanese Language Radio Hits New York Airways," Mainichi Daily, 16 January, p. 12.

WBVD, a radio station in New York City, has initiated a one-hour program in Japanese from 10 to 11 p.m. on Friday evenings. There are 60,000 Japanese in the city and 100,000 on the East Coast. Instead of becoming involved with the region, the Japanese tend to concentrate on their relationships in the company or school. Yamamoto mentions several firms which have attempted to assist Japanese companies in learning how to interact more effectively within their U.S. communities.

Yamashita, H. (1990). "Parents Must Help to Educate Children," Daily Yomiuri, 21 March, p. 3.

A Japanese housewife expresses her belief that parents must take some of the responsibility in training and educating their children; this task cannot be left exclusively in the hands of the school.

Yanagisawa, T. (1990). "Japanese Youths Abroad Enter Writing Contest," Daily Yomiuri, 18 January, p. 7.

A ceremony was held to honor winners of an annual literary contest intended to help Japanese youths who live abroad retain their native language skills. The 10-year-old contest is sponsored by the Japan Overseas Educational Services. Primary and middle school students from more than 100 countries submitted 16,100 works in this year's contest. The overwhelming majority of these--11,120--were submitted by students at special schools overseas at which all subjects, excepting language class, are taught in Japanese. Another 4,910 submissions came from after-school programs in Japanese for the overseas students. A mere 70 pieces were submitted by Japanese students who attend public schools in the countries where they live.

Yang, C. (1990). "Fulbright Article Was Misleading," Japan Times, 7 March, p. 18.

Yang describes the heavy competition in Japan for Fulbright Scholarships. From 1986-1988, senior applicants averaged 130 per year with only 27 finally receiving awards, or a ratio of 1 out of 5. In 1989, there were 65 applicants with 32 receiving grants for a 50% rate of acceptance. In 1990, 60 candidates applied and 38 grants were awarded for a 38% rate of acceptance. Ph.D. graduate students cope with an even greater competition. Over the past five years the number of applicants has averaged 114 for 13 annual grants, or a ratio of 1 out of 13.

"Yanking Dropouts' Licenses Worth a Try," USA Today, 10 February 1990, p. 6.

At present ten states have laws that allow them to revoke driver's licenses of high school dropouts. These states are: Ohio, West Virginia, Texas, Florida, Louisiana, Indiana, Arkansas, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Maine. The author of this editorial goes on to examine the economic impact dropouts have on the national economy without showing that restricting driving will contribute toward solving this problem.

Yoshizaki, Y. (1990). "Japanese Is a Future International Language," Mainichi Daily, 14 January, p. 2.

Yoshizaki argues that Japanese has the potential to become an international language for the following reasons: (1) The expansion of Japan's economy makes it a world power; (2) There are many foreigners studying Japanese; (3) Japanese is easy because it has only 20 phoneme and one word has only one syllable; and (4) Computer processing of the language is possible. Yoshizaki urges the government and the Japanese to encourage the study of Japanese by foreigners.

"Young Adults Using Less Drugs: Poll," Mainichi Daily, 15 February 1990, p. 4.

An annual survey conducted for the federal government by the University of Michigan indicates illicit drug use by American high school seniors, college students and other young adults had declined. Drug use among high school seniors peaked in 1981 when 65.5% of those surveyed said they had used marijuana, cocaine or some other drug at least once during their lives. That figure dropped during the decade to 50.9% last year. The drop off has been occurring despite students' belief that marijuana and cocaine are easy to get.

Young, D. (1990). "Year of Literacy Provides Hope for Millions," Japan Times, 22 January, p. 16.

The United Nations has named 1990 as the "Year of Literacy." Delegates to the Fourth World Assembly on Adult Education blamed illiteracy for helping perpetuate poverty in the Third World and the suppression of human rights. Of the estimated 889 million illiterate adults around the world, 98% are in poor countries; 60% are women. Members of the International Council for Adult Education believe literacy campaigns should be aimed at empowering people to take charge of their own lives rather than just learning the alphabet.

"Youth Exchange Plan Needs Host Families," Daily Yomiuri, 18 March 1990, p. 2.

Under a homestay program sponsored by the Utrek International Exchange Center, 330 Japanese youths will stay with U.S. and Canadian families while 250 North American youths will be hosted by Japanese families. Over the past eight years, a total of 1,609 Japanese young people have participated in this homestay program; Japanese families have hosted 651 American boys and girls.

"Youth Group Sponsors Int'l Ski Camp," Japan Times, 22 February 1990, p. 16.

The Japan Association for International Friendship has organized a ski camp to foster understanding between children from Japan and abroad. This year 70 Japanese and foreign students from grade three to junior high school seniors, are to take part in the camp.

"Youths Besiege Retailers to Buy a Computer Game," Japan Times, 12 February 1990, p. 2.

Most of the 1.3 million copies of the computer game "Dragon Quest IV" sold out almost immediately. In Tokyo, more than 10,000 people waited overnight to buy the came at a 30% discount store. University students were among those hoping to make purchases.

"Youths Loath to See More of Parents," Japan Times, 24 March 1990, p. 2.

A survey of 3,000 high school students across Japan has revealed that they are happy with their lives at home, but only one in six wants to spend more time with parents. Nearly 67% expressed satisfaction with their home life while another 66% said they discuss long range goals with their parents. The survey found that more girls spend time with their parents than boys.

"Youths Seek Independence, Resent Control, Poll Finds," Japan Times, 19 January 1990, p. 3.

In a survey conducted by the IBM Information Science Museum, students in Tokyo's junior high schools feel independent but think their parents insist on too much control. Three out of every five students said they do not like to go out with their fathers, and almost half of them do not enjoy going out with their mothers. The study also shows that almost 40 percent have come home after 10 p.m., including almost 5 percent who have returned home at least once after midnight. The top reason given for being late was "going to movies and concerts," followed by "electronic game centers."

Yuki, W. (1990). "Breaking the Language Barrier at Todai," Daily Yomiuri, 11 January, p. 7.

Presently, of the nearly 26,000 foreign students studying at Japanese institutions, more than 18,000 are Chinese, Taiwanese, or South Korean; only 4,000 are from ASEAN countries. Because the written language of China, Korea and Taiwan are rooted in Chinese characters, students from those areas have an advantage in meeting the admission requirements of a Japanese university. However, there are

other hurdles. An applicant must go through a six-month training program prior to even applying for an entrance examination and is expected to study a minimum of two years to get a degree. Tokyo University has developed a special international program that offers a way around some of these problems. About 30 graduate courses are conducted in English; in addition, individual research supervision, mater theses and doctoral dissertations are taught in both Japanese according to the student's nationality. With an enrollment of about 20 new students per year, Tokyo University presently has 89 foreign graduate students from Asia, Europe and Africa far outnumbering the 61 Japanese graduate students.

Z

Zingg, E. (1990). "Parent Group Speaks Out Against School Hair Rules," Daily Yomiuri, 31 March, p. 3.

A group of Japanese parents have made public a debate with schools on rules requiring students to have short hair. Although the parents appealed to the school authorities to change these regulations, the schools maintain that short hair is a long-standing tradition which must be maintained.

NUMBERS

"1st Filipino Scholarship Students Graduate," Daily Yomiuri, 10 March 1990, p. 2.

The Relief Association of Southeast Asia, a Japanese volunteer group, provides scholarship funding to Filipino high school students. A grant of about ¥20,000 per student covers the school fees for one year. Scholarship recipients are selected on the basis of recommendations by local elementary school principals. The scholarships are stopped if a student's academic performance is unacceptable or the student is frequently absent from school.

"2 Foreign Students to Represent Graduates," Asahi Evening, 24 March 1990, p. 3.

A Thai and a South Korean student who scored top marks in their courses will serve as graduation representatives at Waseda University.

"2 Hosei Univ. Execs Axed for Embezzling," Daily Yomiuri, 16 March 1990, p. 2.

Hosei University has dismissed two officials for embezzling ¥200 million from funds a major construction company gave them to help with the company's attempt to purchase university-owned property.

"2 Students Die in Suicide Leap," Daily Yomiuri, 6 January 1990, p. 2.

Two high school students died when they committed suicide by jumping from the roof of an 8-story building. The two students were from different schools, but became close friends last summer as a result of their interest in punk rock. The two reportedly told their parents that they wanted to die.

"2% Drop Out of High School," Japan Times, 16 March 1990, p. 3.

The Ministry of Education has reported that during 1988, a total of 116,617 students, or 2.1 percent of total enrollment, dropped out of high school. This figure was up 3,260 from the previous year. Sixty percent quit because they changed academic goals or found it difficult to adjust to school life. Other reasons for dropping out included poor academic achievement (12.2%), family problems (8.3%), and violations of school rules (7%).

"5 Girls Questioned in Teen's Suicide," Daily Yomiuri, 5 February 1990, p. 2.

Before hurling herself in front of a train, a 14-year-old girl left a suicide note in which she implicated five classmates for bullying her. The five students were angry about the indifferent attitude of the girl during the funeral of the parent of one of the girls. On several occasions the five girls beat her.

"14% of Academy Graduates Decline Defense Force Jobs," Japan Times, 19 March 1990, p. 2.

Sixty of the 424 graduates of the National Defense Academy have declined to take jobs in the Self Defense Forces.

"15-Yr-Old Math Whiz May Join Intl Meet," Daily Yomiuri, 24 February 1990, p. 2.

Atsuo Yamauchi, a 15-year-old middle school student who recently won third place in the Japan Mathematics Olympiad, a preliminary event for the 31st International Mathematics Olympiad, now stands on the verge of being appointed to an elite six-member team to represent Japan at the worldwide competition. In the final round of Japanese competition, 19 participants passed; Yamauchi was the only middle school student among them.

"30 Percent of High Schoolers Nearsighted," Mainichi Daily, 7 January 1990, p. 12.

A Ministry of Education survey reveals that one out of every three high school students is shortsighted enough to need eyeglasses. Long hours of study for entrance examinations in addition to television viewing are believed responsible for students' poor vision. Those regarded as shortsighted included 25.8 percent of kindergartners, 20.6 percent of elementary schoolchildren, 40.9 percent of junior high school students, and 55.8 percent of senior high students.

"33 Young Frenchmen Making Epochal Visit," Mainichi Daily, 25 March 1990, p. 12.

Students from a public high school in the Alsace region of France are scheduled to visit Japan. According to the Ministry of Education, this is the first such trip by Western European school children. During their 10-day stay, the students will live with Japanese families, practice kendo, visit a factory, and go sightseeing.

"40% Decline Entry to State University," Daily Yomiuri, 29 March 1990, p. 2.

At Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, about 40% of the 876 students who were accepted have declined admission. Only 505 students enrolled by the deadline. Although 6,620 students initially applied, the school rejected some 3,500 after the first round of exams and only accepted 876 from those who took the second series of examinations. The number of admitted freshmen was 1.3% higher than the university's limit because officials estimate that some students might choose a different school.

"60 English Teachers Wanted," Asahi Evening News, 5 January 1990, p. 2.

The Peace Corps has announced that it urgently needs 60 volunteers to teach English in Poland beginning in June. The agency's goal is to train 10,000 English teachers. English is important because it has become the language of commerce, of professionals, and of technology.

"81% of Private Colleges Raising Fiscal 1990 Fees," Daily Yomiuri, 20 March 1990, p. 2.

Eighty-one percent of private colleges nationwide have increased their tuition and entrance fees for fiscal 1990 pushing up the average annual bill for a freshman to ¥1,058,878. Although the average fee hike was 2.3 percent, or ¥23,762, from the previous year, the real cost of attending the universities will increase by about 3.6 percent because the survey excludes a new "education promotion fee" many colleges have recently begun to collect in order to evade the consumption tax. Specific institutions mentioned in this article are Chuo University, Meiji University and Aichi Gakuin University.

"204 S.E. Asian Trainees Due," Mainichi Daily, 4 February 1990, p. 14.

The Ministry of Labor has announced that the Japan Vocational Ability Development Association will offer an on-the-job training program for trainees from Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Hong Kong, and South Korea.

"5000 Classes in Tokyo Closed by Flu Epidemic," Daily Yomiuri, 1 February 1990, p. 2.

The Ministry of Health and Welfare has announced that over 5,000 primary, middle and high school classrooms in Tokyo and surrounding prefectures have been closed because of a virulent strain of influenza.

"7,000 U.S. Minors Violating Child Labor Law: Study," Japan Times, 17 March 1990, p. 5.

A U.S. Department of Labor investigation called Operation Child Watch found 7,000 minors working in violation of the nation's child labor laws. Most of the alleged violations involved minors, aged 14 and 15, working too many hours or 16- and 17-year-olds working at hazardous jobs.

"31,251 Foreigners in Japan Schools," Daily Yomiuri, 7 February 1990, p. 2.

A report issued by the Ministry of Education indicates that as of 1 May 1989, 31,251 foreign students were enrolled in Japanese graduate schools, universities, colleges, vocational schools and other learning institutions. By region, 28,297 were from Asia, 1,038 from North America, 656 from Europe, 611 from Latin America, 269 from Africa, 194 from Oceania, and 186 from the Middle East. Among these were 10,850 Chinese, 6,575 South Koreans, 6,063 Taiwanese, 1,310 Malaysians and 961 U.S. citizens. The number of foreign students at vocational schools totaled 7,197, leading the other types of schools in most foreign students.

"1.88 Million Came of Age in Past Year," Mainichi Daily, 15 January 1990, p. 12.

On the eve of January 15 which is Coming-of-Age Day, a national holiday in Japan, the Management and Coordination Agency estimated 1.88 million Japanese reached legal adulthood at age 20. The total accounts for 1.5 percent of Japan's population and consists of about 970,000 males and 920,000 females. The number of those reaching 20 years old is expected to exceed 2 million in the years 1992 to 1995.

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